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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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VOL. XIV. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11, 1876. NO. 56.

SECOND EDITION.

Hanging by a Thread.

Presidential Contest Yet in Doubt,

BOTH PARTIES CLAIMING IT.

Gigantic Democratic Frauds in the South.

A Fair Count to be Had at All Hazards.

Democratic Leaders Flocking to Louisiana and Florida.

The New York "Times" Still Positive that Hayes is the Man.

The Governor Also Confident of His Success.

THE ORDER OF PRESIDENT GRANT.

Action of the Republican National Committee.

Proposition to Send a Joint Committee of Both Parties to Watch the Count in Louisiana.

THE GENERAL RESULT.

The Very Latest.

NEW YORK, November 11, 2 A. M.—The *Times* repeats the assertion that there is no room for further doubt of the election of Hayes. The statement is based upon specials from Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana.

The *Herald* considers the election still in doubt.

THE DEMOCRATIC CLAIMS OF LARGE GAINS IN SOUTH CAROLINA, LOUISIANA AND FLORIDA ARE BASED UPON THE MOST GIGANTIC FRAUDS—ALL THREE OF THE STATES LARGELY REPUBLICAN ON A FAIR COUNT, AND THIS THE PRESIDENT IS DETERMINED SHALL BE MADE—ANOTHER "BAR'L OF MONEY" TO BE EXPENDED ON THE RETURNING BOARDS—LEADING DEMOCRATS OFF FOR NEW ORLEANS TO SET THE MATTER UP.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 10, 1876.

Senator Patterson, who has just arrived here from South Carolina, says that when he left there the most careful estimates were 8,000 Republican majority; that the Democratic reports, if they have any foundation, are based upon the most gigantic frauds. Governor Chamberlain telegraphed here to the same effect, and that they would not be recognized.

Collector Casey, just arrived from New Orleans, says that Democrats will use every means to influence the Returning Board, and intimated that Hewitt, of New York, telegraphed to draw for any amount. Beck, Watterson, Bayard and other prominent Democrats have started to New Orleans to set matters up, if possible. Casey says that in certain districts in Louisiana there were no Republican votes; that the tickets were destroyed and voting places were demolished by riotious assemblies. The Republicans are confident, and there is no doubt that Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina have gone Republican on a fair count. It is the determination of the President, as indicated in dispatches received by cipher to-day, that a fair count shall be made. It will not be possible to know the results officially before Tuesday.

NEW YORK, November 10.—The *Tribune* says the following is the substance of the latest news and comment furnished at the headquarters of the National Committee: "Information from Louisiana and Florida shows that the White League and Ku-Klux are making raids on the ballot boxes and canvassers. This, of course, proves that they have lost these State. Governor Kellogg and Governor Scearnsare informed that the leading friends of Mr. Tilden are on their way to Louisiana and Florida, and they invite prominent men of national reputation of both parties to be present. They ask that the situation and the facts be thoroughly sifted. They say 'we know we are right and will stand or fall by the record.'"

LOUISVILLE, November 10.—A private dispatch to the Merchants' Mercantile Agency in Louisville from merchants and others in South Carolina, says the State is certainly Democratic. The following was also received:

MOBILE, ALA., November 10, 1876.

To John Van Horn, General Superintendent Western Union Telegraph Company, New Orleans:

The Democrats, with returns from all but six parishes, claim a majority of 4,000. The other parishes gave a Democratic majority in 1874 of 4,000. Out of five Congressmen one is doubtful.

[Signed] C. G. MCILWEATHER,
Southern Superintendent.

AUGUSTA, GA., November 10, 1876.

John VanHorn, Louisville:

The Democratic Executive Committee claim Hampton's election by about 1,303. Georgetown only to be heard from. Tilden is only a little behind, say about 900.

[Signed] BRENNER,
Superintendent.

NEW YORK, November 10.—The following dispatch has been sent to Governors Ingersoll, Hubbard, Robinson, Bedle, Curtin, Palmer, McCreery, Carroll and others. Also to Senators Thurman, Bayard, Randolph, McDonald, Kernan and other Senators, and to leading public men in the Northern States, Republicans and Democrats:

The citizens of New Orleans urgently request that a delegation of prominent gentlemen come here at once to counsel peace and a fair and honest return. You are earnestly required to be one of ten or fifteen gentlemen, all widely known, to meet at the Louisville Galt House on Saturday evening, proceeding directly south, or if more convenient, meeting at the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, on Monday morning. Your prompt acceptance by telegraph is requested. This emergency appeals to your patriotism.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Chairman.

PENNSYLVANIA—OFFICIAL.

	Hayes.	Tilden.	Cooper
Butler	5,643	4,899	
Dauphin	7,491	5,432	353
Delaware	5,481	3,240	
Erie	2,240m	109m	
Fayette	78m	1,777m	
Greene	109m		
Jefferson	1,666m	109m	
Lawrence	1,284	255	
Lehigh	910m	54m	
Mercer	5,303	9,259	
McKean	3,783	2,333	
Northampton	665m	665m	
Somerset	1,020m	1,020m	
Union	663m	663m	
Washington	5,151	2,365	
Warren	3,151	2,365	

DELAWARE COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

Pres.—Hayes	5,484	Tilden	3,240
Con.—Ward	5,077	Hilman	3,158
Con.—Cooper	5,077	Hinkson	3,501
Assembly—Walters	5,376	Worrell	3,339
Sheriff—Bullard	5,478	Williamson	3,512
Dir.—Hibbert	5,478	James	3,220
Jy Com.—Taylor	5,466	Field	3,227

NORTHAMPTON—OFFICIAL.

Pres.—Hayes	9,309	Tilden	9,269
Con.—Reeder	9,375	Bridges	9,130
Sen.—Yeager	9,375	Engleman	9,161
Ass.—Rich	9,316	Fish	9,245
Roger	9,326	James	9,176
White	9,304	Reiff	9,162
Clerk—Huber	9,301	Snyder	9,258
Dir.—Whitesell	9,305	Keller	9,222
Jy Com.—Brown	9,325	Kern	9,214

DAUPHIN—OFFICIAL.

Pres.—Hayes	7,491	Tilden	5,432
		Cooper	356
Con.—Killinger	7,342	Wilson	5,474
Sen.—Herr	7,293	Heck	5,578
Ass.—Nisley	4,341	Herbert	4,384
	3,914	Fisher	2,608
Pro.—Fox	7,408	Whitmer	5,316
Reg.—Shindel	7,296	Wambaugh	5,378
J. Com.—Gingrich	7,352	Reichtmoyer	5,273
Cor.—Porter	7,557	Reed	5,309
Sch.—Young	7,398	Patterson	5,389
Dir't—Good	7,479	McLaughlin	5,291

BUTLER—OFFICIAL.

Pres.—Hayes	5,643	Tilden	4,899
Con.—Thompson	5,642	Sheakley	4,699
Sen.—Greer	5,448	Golden	4,821
Ass.—Mifflin	5,675	Graham	5,027
Irvin	5,314	Humphrey	5,128

LEHIGH—OFFICIAL.

Pres.—Hayes	5,384	Tilden	7,765
Con.—Reeder	5,356	Bridges	7,627
Sen.—Orr	5,567	Holden	7,592
Ass.—Muehlenberg	5,545	Gross	7,606
Harte	5,593	Heller	7,691
Balliet	5,536	Nakel	7,499

BEAVER—OFFICIAL.

Pres.—Hayes	3,992	Tilden	2,959
		Cooper	366
		Smith	37
Con.—Shallenberger	4,064	McComb	3,169
		Glenn	39
Sen.—Lawrence	3,967	Gibson	3,203
		Gardner	41
Ass.—Caughey	3,929	Eberhart	3,962
Lowry	3,977	Hadley	3,752
Baldwin	419	Shullock	417
Shinn	11	Morris	36

PENNSYLVANIA.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FRANKLIN, PA., November 10, 1876.

Hayes' majority in Venango is 371; Congress, Watson 240; all three Republican Assemblymen are elected. Trunkey, Democrat, for Judge, has 249 majority. The balance of the Republican ticket is elected. The Greenback candidate for Congress polled 133 votes, and the Prohibition vote averages 230.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WAYNESBURG, PA., November 10, 1876.

Green county, official: Tilden, 3,719; Hayes, 1,956; Congress, Turney, 3,705; Rush, 1,941; Senate, Hayes, 3,687; Craft, 1,929; Assembly, Wise, 3,628; Shriver, 1,969.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BELLEFONTE, PA., November 10, 1876.

Centre county, official: Tilden, 4,085; Hayes, 3,266; Democratic majority 819.

Scattering, 25 votes.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

INDIANA, PA., November 10, 1876.

White's majority in Indiana county is 2,407; in Armstrong county 702. This is official.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

NEW YORK, November 10.—The *Post* publishes this special dispatch from Governor Chamberlain:

COLUMBIA, November 10, 1:42 P. M.—South Carolina is safe for the Republicans. The Democrats claim the State on the basis of heavy reported majorities in three or four counties, where Republicans have heretofore had large majorities. If a Democratic majority appears on the face of returns, they are fraudulent, and the result of the grossest terrolism. But conceding to Democrats all they claim in counties not definitely heard from, and giving Republicans only what we know we have, as the result, a small majority for the Republicans. The final, honest, official result cannot, in our best judgment, fall below 8,000 Republican majority.

[Signed] D. H. CHAMBERLAIN.

NEW YORK, November 10.—The Western Associated Press Agent received the following through the usual channel, with the admonition that it is not from the regular source:

CHARLESTON, November 10.—This county gives the Republicans 1,214 majority—nearly all the counties heard from officially, or unofficially, give Hampton, Democrat, for Governor, 1,213 majority. The Democratic Presidential ticket is non. cut as much as was at first supposed, and it is not believed that Tilden will fall more than 400 or 500 behind Hampton. It does not appear possible for the Republicans to overcome the figures above given from the counties not officially heard from.

CHARLESTON, November 10.—The *News and Courier* has just received official advices from Chisholm. If the seven counties hitherto reported unofficially, making Hampton's majority for Governor 1,434. Tilden's majority may fall 200 or 300 behind Hampton's, but it is certainly over 1,000.

NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, November 10.—Additional returns continue to increase the Democratic majority in the State. It may reach 17,000.

A painful anxiety in regard to the Presidential election is manifest in this city to-night, among those of both parties.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, November 10.—General Wikoff, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, furnishes the following information: The sixty-nine counties of Ohio heard from up to noon to-day show a Republican loss of 1,022 on Barnes' majority at the October election. The indications are that Hayes' majority will be about 6,000.

COLUMBUS, November 10.—The Republican State Committee now have semi-official returns from eighty-six out of the eighty-eight counties of Ohio, which show a net Republican gain of 625 over Barnes' majority in October, 1876, which was 6,636. If the two counties still out should cast exactly the same vote they did in October, Hayes' majority will be 7,259.

The excitement over the election news continues unabated. The streets have been filled all day with excited crowds, much more irritable and less generous than heretofore. Several street fights have occurred. The returns have been of such a varied character, and men have been kept waiting so long between hope and fear, that the more ignorant of the street visitors are getting petulant and less inclined to bear the chafling of their political opponents. The Democratic State Committee still assert their perfect confidence in Tilden's election. The Republican Committee, a majority of whom have heretofore had doubts as to the result, are now perfectly confident of Hayes' election, and have so telegraphed their correspondents. I understand Governor Hayes himself no longer doubts his election, and is confident an honest count will make the State safe, and that have been set down as doubtful will prove this fact to the perfect satisfaction of all fair minded men.

A regual of earnest and confident Democrats have been gravitating between Democratic headquarters and Capital Square during the evening, waking the echoes with their shouts, while another large company in front of Republican headquarters are equally confident of Hayes' election.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, November 10.—General John M. Carns, a prominent Democrat, Chairman of the First Congressional District Committee, left this city to-night for Louisiana. Besides Republican Congressmen gained in Illinois, whose names have already been reported, Marsh is elected in the Fourth district, which makes a gain of six Republican Congressmen and reverses the Congressional delegation from Illinois. The Republicans here claim also the election of Carpenter over Sparks in the Sixteenth district.

CAIRO, November 10.—Official vote o Alexander county: President—Tilden 1,289, Hayes 1,019. Congress—Stewart 1,278, Cullom 1,224. Congress—Hartzel 1,288; Wiley, 1,203. Late returns from the Fiftieth Senatorial district confirm the election of Albright, Democrat, Representative.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 10. Seventy-two counties in full show a Democratic gain of 263 over October. The counties to hear from gave a net Democratic majority of 5,349, to which add 114, the amount Tilden is now ahead, will give his probable majority as 5,463.

INDIANAPOLIS, 10:30 P. M.—Returns from all but three counties in the State give Tilden 3,887 majority, a Democratic gain of 251. The three counties to hear from—Adams, Crawford and Orange—give 1,563 Democratic majority last month, indicating a majority for Tilden of 5,450 in the whole State.

CHICAGO, November 10.—The *Tribune's* Springfield special says a report was received there to day that J. C. Black, the defeated Democratic candidate for Congress in the Germillion district, died today.

The following are nearly all accurate figures on the State election of Illinois: The Legislature is composed of twenty-four Republicans, twenty two Democrats and five Independents. In the Senate, eighty-two Republicans and seventeen Democrats. In the House; total, Democrats and Independents, 298; Republicans, 106; Republican majority on joint ballot, 8. Eighty-six counties of the State give Hayes 23,880, a gain of 20,89 over the vote of 1872, when Oglesby had 40,690. The sixteen counties to hear from gave 2,812 Democratic majority in 1872. In sixty-one counties Cullum, Republican for Governor, leads Stewart, Democrat and Independent, 9,583. There are forty-one counties to hear from on Governor.

OREGON.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 10.—Full returns from twenty counties in Oregon show a Republican majority of 1,202, with only three more counties to be heard from, two of which will reduce the majority, and the third will give fifty Republican majority. The accuracy of these returns can be relied on.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 10.—Senator Kelly telegraphed to-day to his wife in this city that the result in Oregon is doubtful, with the chances in favor of a small Democratic majority. He denies having conceded the State to the Republicans.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 10.—Press dispatches received this evening from Portland, Oregon, give in twenty counties 1,202 majority for Hayes. Only three counties—Curry, Grant and Lake—remain to be heard from, which will beabout a stand-off, and will not reduce the majority.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, November 10.—The official returns in the Third Congressional district show that Dean, Democrat, is elected by seven votes.

BOSTON, November 10.—The entire vote of Massachusetts, with the exception of the town of Gosnold, is: Hayes 149,295, Tilden 108,247 Rice 136,282, Adams 105,829, Baker 12,127; Rice's plurality, 30,453; majority 18,326.

KANSAS.

TOPEKA, November 10.—The official vote of every county in the State has been counted to day, and the majority for Hayes will reach 40,000, and that for Anthony, for Governor, 25,000. There are only three Democrats elected to the State Senate and twelve to the Lower House. Not a county in the State has given Tilden a majority.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 10.—Returns from the Southern districts do not yet certainly show whether Pacheco or Wigginton is elected. The chances favor the former. Luttrell is probably elected in the Third district. Nothing additional from Oregon or Nevada.

FLORIDA.

NEW YORK, November 10.—The *Post* has a special dispatch from the Internal Revenue Collector at Jacksonville, at 2:55 A. M., saying that Florida has certainly gone Republican.

WASHINGTON, November 10.—The Secretary of the Treasury received a dispatch from Governor Stearns at noon to-day stating that Florida has gone Republican by 2,500 majority.

LAKE CITY, November 10, 1:30 P. M.—Partial returns from Mariette county, Florida, from reliable sources, give a Democratic majority of 338, a Democratic gain of 166.

LAKE CITY, November 10, 10:30 A. M.—The steamboat referred to yesterday reached Palatka from the Upper St. Johns river at eleven o'clock last night with returns showing increased Democratic majorities. It is conceded by the best informed that the State will give a Democratic majority of at least 1,700.

NEW YORK, November 10.—The following ambiguous dispatch is received from the Western Union Telegraph Company:

LAKE CITY, November 9, midnight.—The Jacksonville *Press* will issue a leader to-morrow giving Florida a Democratic majority of 1,638, prepared by experienced men and based on reliable returns and carefully computed estimates.

NEW YORK, November 10.—A dispatch to the *Evening Post*, from the Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Florida, says: "We have elected our National and State tickets, sure."

The *Post* adds that the counties heard from definitely show 4,754 Republican majority, and that the remaining counties in 1874 gave 2,917 Democratic majority, leaving a Republican majority of 1,837.

The *Herald* has just bulletined the following: Full returns from twenty-three counties in Florida give Hayes nearly five thousand majority. The Republicans claim Hayes will carry the State by nearly twelve thousand majority.

LOUISVILLE, November 10.—Private telegrams to Colonel Bristow and other Republicans from the South and Washington, claim that Florida has surely gone Republican.

WASHINGTON, November 10.—A report was current on the streets here to day that private telegrams had been received from Senator Conover conceding Florida to the Democrats by a majority variously stated at 1,000, 1,200 or 2,000. Diligent inquiry failed to discover any responsible authority for the story, but it was to night revied in the shape of a specific statement that Senator Conover had telegraphed to that effect to the National Republican Committee in New York city. Inquires addressed to that committee authorize the denial of the existence of any such dispatch.

AUGUSTA, November 10.—A dispatch from Lake City at 11:30 P. M. says corrected returns from thirty-four counties places the Democratic majority at 700. Hillsboro county, according to information from a reliable source, gives 614 Democratic majority, which, with returns telegraphed for the remaining ten counties, would give the State to the Democrats by over 1,000 majority.

SAVANNAH, GA., November 10.—Advices to-night from reliable sources say that Tilden, Drew for Congress, and Democratic Legislature, are elected in Florida. The seven counties of Duval. Alachua, Gadsden, Jefferson, Leon, Madison and Nassau give an aggregate Republican majority of 6,534. Returns from thirteen counties, Viz.: Baker, Bradford, Clay, Columbia, Hamilton, Jackson, Levy, Monroe, Orange, Polk, Putnam, St. Johns and Pasnee give an aggregate Democratic majority of 3,620. The remaining eighteen counties in 1874 gave a Democratic majority aggregating 1,822. The counties of Duval,

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1876.

HAYES will squeeze through.

THERE will be a good deal of history written at Washington this winter.

IT BEGINS to look as though the famous Knight of the Two Oaths were unhorsed.

WHEN the Democratic organs cry "fraud," look out for a Republican triumph.

NOW let TILDEN walk up to the captain's office and settle those income tax delinquencies.

THE Democratic organ in this city was afraid to publish TILDEN'S speech of Thursday night.

"AN two men ride a horse, one must ride behind." TILDEN appears to have slid off from the crupper.

THE Republicans appear to be on top in the nation as well as in Pennsylvania and the great State of Allegheny.

THE average jaw of the Democrats has dropped about three-quarters of a yard since Wednesday morning.

WON'T Colonel Realf oblige a hungry populace with an 'ode?' "—*Post.*

"He also serves who only stands and waits."
—*Milton.*

DID you know that there had been nominated a Prohibition candidate for President? Didn't? Well, there was, and his name was SMITH.

THE *Post's* Democratic roosters are like the symbolic cock of France:

The cock of France is the cock of glory,
It crows *fait* loud when it gains the victory.
It crows louder yet when badly beat;
To crow anyhow is its greatest feat.

THE Democratic voters of the First district of Connecticut have chosen LANDERS over General HAWLEY. This is a victory of incompetence and wealth over efficiency and brains. "Reform is necessary."

NOBLE Michigan! She has made large Republican gains over the vote of 1874, carrying the State by a majority of at least 20,000, electing a strong Republican Legislature, and choosing eight out of nine Congressmen.

DURING the war ABRAHAM LINCOLN said it was quite probable that the poor, downtrodden, despised freedmen would at some time in the future prove to be the very instruments whereby the precious jewel of liberty was to be preserved to the American people. The saying was scoffed at, then. It begins to look like fulfilled prophecy, now.

WE BELIEVE that RUTHERFORD B. HAYES has been elected President of the United States. The victory, should it prove to be such, will be one of the greatest moment to the country, and will form the occasion of very sincere thankfulness among the majority of the intelligent and law-abiding portion of the American people.

ON WEDNESDAY morning, when TILDEN was believed to be elected, the Republicans promptly acquiesced in the result. The Democrats would better do a like thing should—which is now almost certain—HAYES prove to be elected. They may well, as the New York *Post* suggests, imitate the behavior of Governor HAYES himself when he supposed that he was defeated.

THE Democratic press is beginning to take on a close resemblance to the following passage from MILTON'S "Paradise Lost."

"A lazar house it seemed, wherein were laid
Numbers of all diseased; all maladies
Of ghastly spasm or racking torture, qualms
Of heart-sick agony; all feverous kinds;
Convulsions, epilepsies, fierce catarrhs,
Intestine stone and ulcer, colic pangs;
Demoniac frenzy, moping melancholy
And moon-struck madness, pining atrophy,
Marasmus and wide-wasting pestilence,
Dropsies and asthmas and joint-racking rheums."

WHEN the Democrats pretend to fear that there will not be an "honest count," it is a virtual confession that the battle has gone against them. No sincere supporter of HAYES would consent to his election by fraudulent counting, but neither is there the slightest ground for Democratic assumption that there has been or will be any. The Republican party was not graduated from the school of TWEED and TILDEN.

THE Chicago *Journal* aptly suggests that perhaps tar is king, after all, and not cotton, corn, gold nor oranges. Four years ago the Democrats claimed North Carolina for several days, on the strength of the vote in the regions traversed by rail, but when all the returns were in, it was found that the "tar heels" of the mountain districts had rolled up a Republican majority of 24,961. The indications are that the ten electoral votes of that State may quite possibly be thrown in favor of HAYES and WHEELER.

REMARKING on the fact that the electoral vote for President will be closer this year than it has been for many years, the New York *Herald* is reminded that in 1797 JOHN ADAMS received seventy-one votes in the electoral college, and THOMAS JEFFERSON sixty-eight. In 1801 JEFFERSON received seventy-three and BURR seventy-three, and the election was decided by the House. Since then there has been no close count in the electoral college, though there have been several occasions when, there being more than two candidates, no one had a clear majority of the electoral vote, and the election was completed by the House of Representatives, as the Constitution in such cases provides.

THE recent "hard times," now happily almost over, were fruitful in benefits as well as in hardships. The decrease of foreign imports to this country during the expired nine months of the current year amounted to $62,100,000, compared with the same months of 1875. The single item of coffee shows a decrease of nearly $8,500,000, while the decrease in gums is over $500,000; in hides for shoes, etc., nearly $3,500,000; in cotton manufactures nearly $1,500,000, and there is a large decrease in rags for the manufacture of paper, tin and zinc plates for building, shawls, silks, wires, watches, hair, cigars and many other things. A saving in most of these articles injures no one, but adds to their own wealth and that of the country.

NOT least among the conspicuous Republican orators of the Presidential campaign, just closed, was Hon. J. T. UPDEGRAFF, of Ohio. For the eminent services performed by him in Indiana, Ohio and our own State, the Republican party honors him highly, and the consciousness of this will be his exceeding great reward. He everywhere drew large audiences, and awakened intense popular enthusiasm. His speeches were models of convincing argument, powerful appeal and effective persuasion. In this campaign he has added greatly to his own influence and to his power in the Republican party, which is indebted to him for some of the most effective work done by any one man. It should be glad to reward him publicly, whenever he is willing to accept public reward.

THE Washington correspondent of the Springfield *Republican*, writing on election day, said—and it is a suggestive indication of the peculiar kind of "reform" that would have followed TILDEN'S accession to the Presidency:

It is generally understood that, in that event, there will be a general cleaning out. I do not believe a Democratic administration will have one hundred Republicans in the departments one hour after the fourth of March, and there are at least five hundred Democrats and old Whigs in office here, to-day, men who have never pretended to be Republicans, but are good clerks, and have been allowed to remain. Probably some of these Democrats will be allowed to remain, but not all. The very fact that four Republican administrations have tolerated them will be regarded as *prima facie* evidence that they are not sufficiently partisan for the new Administration. If TILDEN is elected, we shall, so far as the inferior offices are concerned, see a lovely specimen of "civil service reform," or I am no prophet. The South is poor and hungry. It is crowded with starving politicians, and they are going to have the lion's share of the departmental offices. The thrifty, progressive, church-going young men from the North, who make up the most of the army officeholders in this city, will have to give way to a very different class, and it will make a great change in Washington society.

THE last number of the *British Quarterly Review* contains an article which shows how triumphantly this country is conquering even the narrow spirit of English prejudice and misrepresentation. The film is evidently beginning to fall from the eyes of JOHN BULL. The writer of the article admits that "the times of ELIJAH POGRAM and JEFFERSON BRICK, if there ever were such times, are certainly over." He does not hesitate to rebuke the tendency among his countrymen to disparage this country, while others send sincere congratulations across the waters to the great republic in its first centennial year. There is nothing else Englishmen so much respect as "pluck" and success, and the writer says: "Valor has always been regarded as the true mark of a gentleman; and when this valor was displayed by the men of the Northern States in fighting for their homes and hearths, and in behalf of a grand and heroic cause; when after an unparalleled struggle, in which their opponents had nearly every advantage on their side, the North was victorious, there was a considerable change of opinion." He sketches in glowing terms what Americans have done in developing the resources of the country, building cities, railways, manufactories, and carrying into every corner the agencies of comfort and civilization. The Federal system of government is made the subject of deserved laudation, while some of the dangers besetting it are plainly pointed out. The charge of the Democrats that the Government is hopelessly corrupt, and that in this respect the country was never so badly off before, finds no countenance from the contributor to the *Review*. He says:

If we were compelled to believe that corruptions was closely allied with a republican form of government, it might, indeed, cause grave misgivings as to the future. But, happily, there is no reason to believe this. The most corrupt European Government is the Russian, while from this he Swiss cantons are free. But American democracy

"Works all her folly up and casts it outward
In the world's open view."

In a large Democratic community, and with a free press of gigantic magnitude, all scandals come to light sooner than in another society. For many years New York and Washington have been assiduously washing their dirty linen in the full gaze of the European world.

Two great political lessons, the writer thinks, we have given, which are of especial importance to the mother country; these are concerning national education and the relations of church and State. Of the former he says:

"These common schools and grammar chools are the peculiar glory of the American Republic, being, as they are, free and open to all. The nation expends annually for schools about $100,000,000, and in them are employed 220,000 teachers. The finest building in every village of the States and Territories is the public school. And it will be the lasting honor of New England that it was her first citizens, removed as they were from the life of men, and living amid lonely woods and on a rugged coast, with little more than the necessities of life, who had the wisdom to discover that, next to an earnest, genuine religious faith, nothing was so necessary for the new era that was coming to bless the world as a thorough education, reaching all members of the community, and permeating the entire body politic with a love for the choicest thoughts and the noblest deeds of all times.

As to the relations of church and State, the following will sound strange to many an English ear:

The separation of church and State is the great contribution of America to political science. Coleridge was wrong in saying that America had done nothing for mankind in the domain of political philosophy. If she had done only this, she would demonstrated conclusively that neither church nor state suffers from the political separation. She has proved beyond dispute that religion can not only subsist, but can provide for the spiritual wants of rich and poor alike, of learned and ignorant, of the inhabitants of great cities, of country villages, and of small communities of settlers far removed from civilized life, without any support from the secular power. In no other nation at this hour is religion such a mighty force as in the United States. There are 70,000 churches, and to the wishes and opinions of both the members and pastors of these churches great respect is paid by the secular press.

IN THE now almost certain event of HAYES' election, the smallness of his majority may possibly tempt the Democrats to threaten resistance. But the majority is the majority, and weighs just as much when it counts one as when it counts a hundred, so far as the result is concerned. There may be some talk of an attempt to revive the twenty-second joint rule, by which an objection of either House can throw out the vote of any State. But if, as the Louisville *Commercial* points out, the Democratic House undertakes to elect Florida, or Louisiana, or South Carolina, a Republican Senate can throw out the vote of New York. This being a game that two can play at, the Democrats, seeing time enough to cool down between their present disappointment and the counting of the vote, will most likely think better of any scheme for thwarting or resisting the vote of the people of the United States. If it should be otherwise, the issue will be met by the Republicans and disposed of with determination and courage to maintain their rights, no matter what the Democrats may threaten. The latter, however, will probably have seen enough to see this without undertaking to raise any issue on the subject, or to try and obtain by threats and bravado what has been denied them by the voice of the people of the United States.

IT is the wont of the Republican leaders in New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and other States that usually go Democratic, to sneer at the Republicans of Pennsylvania as being too low-toned to associate with on equal terms; yet the Republicans of this State always carry their candidates through, while those of the States we have named almost uniformly lose theirs. The Philadelphia *North American* says:

Pennsylvania stands to-day as she has ever done when danger threatened the Union. In the front of the great political battle just fought she never wavered, and her vote shows how boldly and invincibly her sturdy and intelligent sons stand for the faith and those principles which are the foundation stones of the American Republic. Whenever these principles are endangered Pennsylvania is found defying the assaults of the enemy, come they in whatever form, and if others prove recreant to their duty, or falter by the way, she never hesitates. In the trying times of the revolution she stood firm, and in the fearful ordeal of the rebellion she maintained her glorious character as the advocate of liberty for all, of whatever race or color, and in the political contest of 1876 she has given her powerful influence in behalf of the imperishable principles enunciated by the fathers of the Republic in Independence Hall a hundred years ago. Pennsylvania is thoroughly imbued with Republicanism, and her faith cannot be shaken. It is as strong as the rock and its firmly rooted as are the bases of her mighty mountains.

THE reactionary fever now running through the Southern States, exhibited marked symptoms in Virginia, at the late election. The voters of that State voted upon and carried an amendment to the Constitution making the payment of the school tax a condition of voting. Another disfranchised all persons convicted of larceny, so that the theft of a chicken or any trifle would disfranchise the thief. Another abolishes the registration system, while still another repeals the clause for the disfranchisement of all persons guilty of fighting a duel. These amendments are avowedly intended to disfranchise as many colored men as possible, and to restore the "code" and its barbarous consequences to its former footing. As the Detroit *Post* pertinently observes:

Two-thirds of the Southern States are now in the spirit of their legislation, if not in its letter, the direct heirs of the old slave provincialism and all its proscriptions.

THE final result of the great battle for the Presidency is yet indeterminate, but there is nothing in the situation which should tend in any way to discourage Republicans. On the contrary, the omens are all of a most favorable nature. That the Democratic party begins to scent defeat is apparent. Its organs are resorting to all sorts of subterfuges to deceive their readers, but the fact remains that while they cannot bring forward anything apparently trustworthy, the Republicans are overwhelmed with intelligence confirming the grand victory that we have every reason to believe has been won.

SPEAKING of the uncertainty in which, apparently, the Presidential question is still involved, the New York *Evening Post* observes:

Whether we ought to modify the Federal Constitution so that the President shall be elected by a majority of the votes of the whole country, is a question which will be thoroughly discussed before another Presidential canvass. * * Although Florida is regarded as the decisive State just now, it is in respect to Louisiana that the charge of fraud probably will be made if it is made at all. * * Suppose Kellogg is a bad man. Suppose the board is composed of his creatures. Does that show how the State has voted? The question is, whether there was a majority for the Republican ticket in Louisiana, and that is a question of fact. Until the Democrats have answered it in the negative, general denunciation of Kellogg and his associates is a waste of time and breath. It will be of no weight whatever against the formal and on its face regular declaration of the recognized officers of the State. There are thousands of citizens in this State who believed in 1868 that the popular vote of New York was cast for Grant in that year, and who believe so now. They then had no doubt of the rascality of Tweed & Co., who counted out the Grant electors, and they still have no doubt of it. Nevertheless, the electoral vote of the State was counted at Washington for Seymour. The Republicans made no objection, and they would never have thought of objecting unless they were prepared to prove that the State had voted the other way.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Democratic roosters will now recoop.

Motley, the historian, is writing a historical novel.

Peter Cooper still sticks to his principles like glue.

The man who bet his pay will feel bad when he has to pay his bet.

Now weed your better judgments of all opinions that grows rank in them.

Waco, Texas, is to have a journal devoted exclusively to estray notices.

The New Orleans *Times* says that quite a large manufacturing business is springing up in that city.

The Democrats are beginning to regard he returns as "more fell than anguish, anger or the sea."

Baltimore well water has been analyzed and the best of it pronounced suspicious, and the worst filthy.

The Brunswick, Georgia, Relief Association earnestly urges absentees to remain absent until a hard frost.

That Democratic "millennium" which Tilden spoke about is probably postponed on account of the weather.

The first patient of a Chicago institution for the reformation of drunkards has become a Supreme Court judge.

There is talk of building an aquarium in Chicago, but how can the fresh water of Lake Michigan supply salt water fish?

It has cost Vermont $32,500 more than it received in fines to enforce the prohibitory liquor law during the past two years.

General Bragg was the most prominent Democrat to be met with during the past few days, but he is beginning to scent defeat.

Pine logs sunk in the water at Nantucket, Massachusetts, fifty-six years ago are so well preserved that their "smell of pine" is still distinct.

Look out, now, for ingeniously-constructed Republican Cabinets. This pastime will be a favorite one until the fourth of March next.

Put away the little uniform, lay the torch upon the shelf, pay your election bets up promptly, you've a realizing sense now 'tis yourself.

The formation of a gigantic company for working all the railways of the kingdom is contemplated in Italy. It will have a capital of $130,000,000.

Satanta, the murderous Kiowa chief who is serving a life term in the Texas penitentiary, tried to hang himself a short time since. Pity he didn't succeed.

The new canal from Amsterdam to the North Sea will be opened for traffic on the first of next month. Amsterdam will give great fetes in celebration of the event.

European literary journals complain that the depression so widely prevalent in mancial and political affairs has extended also to the domain of literature and art.

The Centennial grounds will still be pened to all persons paying an admission ee of fifty cents for one week, and as much longer as may be deemed expedient.

A significant indication of the growth of economy is afforded by the fact that a Boston builder recently lost by six dollars the ontract for putting up a first-class residence.

The influx of people into Texas this fall xceeds the travel of any previous year. The State is rapidly filling up. Nothing as equaled it since the settlement of California.

It has been discovered that one dose of the preparation so extensively advertised throughout the country as a cure for opium eating, contains more opium than an experienced "eater" would take at one dose.

Just so! A writer in a "spiritualist" periodical, speaking of the "conditions" adverse to manifestations, sagely observes that "nothing seems to check the influence so much as the human eye."

The subject of the influence of sewer gases in the propagation of such diseases as scarlet fever and diphtheria is one deserving of careful consideration by builders and householders, just now.

The Centennial Exposition has closed:
Like the baseless fabric of a vision,
The big foghorn, the gorgeous restaurants,
The Corliss engine, the great show itself;
Yea, all which it inherits has dissolved,
And like this unsubstantial pageant faded,
Left not a rack behind.

Maryland had an anniversary on Tuesday, the occasion being the centennial anniversary of the adoption by the Convention of Maryland of the first Constitution and independent form of government of the State.

The possibility of a European war has stimulated the export of leather, which has risen two cents in England, and has advanced in this country. Hides are from fifteen to eighteen per cent. above the lowest point touched this season.

The Spanish, or Mexican element in New Mexico has been so far educated in the Democratic school that it proposes to secede. These people want the Southern counties cut off and formed into a new Territory, or ceded to Arizona.

Chicago claims to be the greatest lumber market of the continent, and even of the world, but Albany, New York, puts in the counter claim that she out-rivals this trade center in the annual *value* of lumber sold.

A woman's anti-coolie club has been organized in San Francisco. The immediate object of the league is the collection and presentation of evidence to the Congressional committee of the injury that Chinese immigration does to the working women.

The report of the arrival of immigrants last month is remarkable for the fact that England holds the second place in point of numbers. Only Germany sent more of her children to these shores in that month than came from the original fatherland of the American people.

An English "Anti-Tobacco Society and Anti-Narcotic League" denounces as the "three great evils weighing on the world and civilized society," the use of tobacco for smoking, the use of alcohol for drinking, and the "eating of dead animals." Do they expect to eat live animals?

The Assaying Department of the New Orleans mint is again in operation; the receipts of bullion have so far been nominal, but it is expected that Mexican bullion will begin to come there as soon as it becomes generally known that the smelting and assaying departments are in working order.

Great caution should be exercised in going to the South now. The Georgia papers say that yellow fever is still lurking over its old haunts. The very air is impregnated with disease, and those who have been living in a different and purer atmosphere are just the ones most likely to become fatally infected.

Many of our manufacturers are beginning to reap the benefit of the exhibition of their products at the Centennial Exhibition. The latest case is that of the Lane Manufacturing Company, of Montpelier, Vermont, who have just received an order by cable telegram for a heavy double circular saw mill, with sixty-foot carriage, to go to Zzenhausen, Baden, Germany.

The biggest tree in California is not in the Yosemite Valley. King's River Valley in Fresno county, is 5,000 feet above the sea, and its walls, which are about 3,000 feet high, are very precipitous. In this valley a new grove of colossal redwood trees has been discovered. One of them eclipses all that have been discovered on the Pacific coast. Its circumference, as high as a man can reach and pass a tape-line around, is a few inches less than 150 feet. This is beyond the measurement of any tree in Calaveras grove. The height is estimated at 160 feet, and a part of the top lying on the ground is over 100 feet in length.

PERSONAL.

"If we are defeated, wife, we shall have the satisfaction of knowing that a great many good men voted for us."—*General Hayes.*

There are many choir-singers out of employment in New York and, when a vacancy recently occurred in the Broadway Tabernacle, more than two hundred persons applied for the position.

The Providence *Journal* is exhibiting a silver half-dollar which an eight-year-old boy had carried in his throat, without inconvience, for nearly three weeks. That boy ought to be on exhibition, too.

A brewer of Denmark, Jacobsen by name, has devoted $300,000 to the foundation of a school of natural sciences. Half of the income is to be used in maintaining the chemico-physiological laboratory established by him in connection with his brewery.

The Count of Paris has transmitted fifty dollars to the Southern Historical Society, with a request that he be made a life member of it. In discussing the matter, General Manry said the Count had written a history of the war damaging to the South, and hoped that he might rewrite it to correct errors he had fallen into. This very reasonable request, there is no doubt, the Count will hasten to gratify.

The Congressional Commission on Chinese Immigration is now in session in San Francisco. Major John T. Tobin, of the Imperial army of China, testified: "I never saw but ten weddings there in four years. The higher classes purchase their wives and marry them openly. As a rule he lower classes do not marry, but merely make private contracts of marriage. These women are never true to their husbands. I have known men to leave their wives together with a bill of sale to a creditor, as payment of the debt."

Brooklyn has a young swimmer who may some day give some Charles Reade a figure for another "Hero and Martyr." He saved a young girl from drowning, the other day, in the river. He chanced to be passing that way, when he saw her fall into the cold current. Dashing down to the spot, he threw off his hat and coat, plunged in, and at the risk of his life, caught her and drew her within reach of other help. He is but fifteen years old, and yet this is but one of several exploits of the kind which he has gallantly performed.

SHORT SIGHT IN SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Results of Careful Examinations in the Primary and Grammar Schools of Portland.

In the proceedings of the Maine Medical Association for 1876 is to be found a paper by Dr. James A. Spaulding on short sight in Portland school children. The writer says:

For some time past I have been occupied in making an examination of the sight of the children in the various primary and grammar schools of the city. It had also been my intention to examine the scholars in the high schools, but owing to some mistakes and misunderstandings, nothing was done in these schools. The method of examination was as follows: Each scholar was tested singly with Sneller's test type, at twenty feet distance, in a bright room. Those whose sight was in any way affected were in this way sifted out from those with good sight. After they had been carefully dosed, in some cases by the teachers, to whose accuracy and care I owe many thanks, and in some by myself, I tested each scholar with defective sight with the same, but larger test type, found the exact proportional amount of sight, and then corrected it by either convex or concave glasses, as the case might demand. Where no improvement could be obtained by either concave or convex glasses, astigmatic glasses were tried. Some of the scholars with defective vision, which could not be corrected by glasses, were examined with the ophthalmoscope. In regard to the latter point, I regret that I was unable to make more extended search. In all, 2,372 children were thus tested.

The results may be thus briefly stated: In the grammar schools I found twenty per cent. of the children with defective sight, and in the primary schools eight and one-half per cent. Of these twenty per cent. in the grammar schools, I found sixteen per cent. in all who were at all short sighted, while two per cent. required glasses stronger than thirty-six inches focus to correct the myopia present. Of the eight and one-half per cent. in the primary schools, I found seven per cent. who were short sighted, and of the whole three and one-half per cent. who required glasses stronger than thirty-six inches focus. To repeat, there was ten per cent. needlessly requiring a glass stronger than thirty-six inches focus for correction in the grammar schools, in children from ten to fifteen years of age, and three and a half in the primary schools in children from five to ten years of age. Myopia was more common, in the proportion five to four, among girls than boys, especially in the higher degrees. In quite a number of cases of high degrees of myopia it was impossible by any kind of glasses to bring about perfect sight, thus showing that short sight in high degrees is united with a defect of visual power, and is not a blessing, as some people will persist in insisting upon.

I have not thought it advisable to make a table of the other causes of defective vision, as hypermetropia, astigmatism or amblyopia, nor have I counted in as defective any children in any way temporarily afflicted with inflammatory disease (which we are all liable. Suffice it to say that, with very few exceptions, the eyes of all the children I examined were found in a surprisingly healthy state. My idea, when I began testing the school children, was simply to find how much short sight could be found among them, and, if I found it in any amount to say a few words about it.

The first point on which I would speak is lighting the school rooms. How, then, are they off for light? In reply it may be said that some of them are remarkably well lighted, and noticeably, those of the North School, where the light comes in nearly from one side and from the other and rear in subdued amount; some are moderately well lighted, as those in the High School building with equal light from each side; and where the windows are not cut up high enough toward the ceiling, they do not let in light enough on a gloomy day to make the middle rows of seats desirable for any scholars at all, even those with the sharpest eyesight; while some, and especially the Park Street Grammar School, are miserably lighted. In this school the light strikes directly into the faces of the scholars, and also directly upon their backs. They thus have a glare in front, and a shadow thrown over their work in this school, and in a school similarly lighted on Brackett street, I found the greatest percentage of defective sight. It always seems to me just as absurd to read with the face directed toward the brightest source of light, thus placing the eyes in the most disadvantageous position possible, as it would be to weigh down one's self with fifteen pounds on the going walking.

It is useless to suggest that the teachers of a crowded school might find time to watch the scholars with defective sight, to see that they do not hold their books too close to their eyes, or to make them hold their books up from the desk and parallel to the face, or to prevent too long and unremitting search for unimportant places in an atlas. But what the teachers can do and ought to do is this: Every scholar known to have defective sight ought to have a seat in the very best light in the room, irrespective of what class each may belong to. I would range the defective-sighted scholars along each outer row of desks, as near to the windows as possible, where the light comes from the sides; while in those schools which are so unfortunate as to have the light from the front and back both, I would put them on the rows of seats nearest the back windows.

In every school there should be a rest every half hour, if even for a minute only, from reading, and especially from writing and drawing, the pursuit of which for a steady hour is wearisome enough to a practiced eye, and much more so to all young beginners, who strain, as it were, at each point in a line, so as to make it as near like the copy as possible. Fine hand writing ought never to have been invented, and especially in the ruled-off way, the measuring way—in which it is taught now-days. Any child taught a large, round, flowing hand will soon learn enough to make it proportionately smaller and smaller, as paper and space demand.

In examining a few of the scholars who wore glasses, I was struck with the unusual and unhappy strength of their glasses. Too strong glasses require too much exertion of the eye. Glasses for short sighted persons should be the weakest possible with which they can see clearly at a distance, while for reading they should, except in some rare cases, be still weaker.

Shall we give glasses for reading, in short sight? For children whose sight can be perfectly corrected by concave glasses, that is, if there can be no ambivopia as a result of myopic distention of the eyeball, with changes in the inner tunics of the eye, and if the eye has good power of accommodating itself for near objects, I see no objection to their wearing glasses; and with this advantage, that, if worn early in life, they will in all probability prevent a further increase of the myopia. After twenty years of age, they may be diminished in strength, or even convex glasses may be worn.

But, after all, the only place to teach children how to use their eyes well—how to abuse them—ought to be at home. They should be taught that the light should always come from the side, or even over the shoulder; that the book should be held up, if possible, and never in the lap; that they should always have a shade over a lamp standing on a table at a level with their eyes, and especially if they have to face the light, as in writing; and that all bending positions, and reading in the twilight, or with the sunlight pouring over the book, are very harmful to the eyes.

In some of the school children I found myopia hereditary, being traceable to parents, and even grandparents; and the points that are mentioned about the use and abuse of the eyes cannot be too strongly urged upon parents and taught by them to their children, when they know that they themselves have defective vision, and that it is often hereditary, decending to their children in increased degree, unless carefully watched.

It is useless to create a panic about short sight, or to say that, with advancing education, we are growing a race of short-sighted persons. It is wrong to accuse the schools as the sole cause of all cases of short sight. That would be carrying a few facts, a few statistics, to an unwarranted extreme. Hereditary influence I believe to be of great effect in causing short sight, while bad light at home, poor light in the school rooms, want of care in selecting well-printed book, urging girls too much to learn fine sewing and embroidery, too long-continued and unrested work at school, too strong glasses given by opticians, and many bodily ails and weaknesses, scarlatina and measles, are other factors always busy in producing and continuing short sight, all of which may, with care and thoughtfulness, be to some extent obviated, and naturally at no better time than during the years at school.

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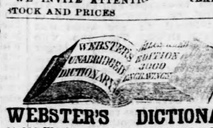

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New Matalasse
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CLOAKINGS!
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FINE FURS!
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IMPERIAL HOTEL,
The Only First-class Three-Dollar-per-Day Hotel in Washington.
In order to meet the wants of the Traveling Public, this First-class Hotel has reduced its price from four to three dollars per day. The above Hotel is pleasantly located near Fourteenth street, fronting on Pennsylvania avenue, is convenient to the Treasury, Army, Navy, State, Postoffice and Interior Departments.
N. B.—Take the Pennsylvania Avenue Horse Cars, and tell the Conductor to let you off at the Imperial Hotel. JAMES S. PEIRCE, Proprietor.
FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,
(FORMERLY HARE'S HOTEL,)
No. 133 Liberty Street, Foot of Fifth Avenue.
TERMS $2 PER DAY.
HUGH KEYS, Proprietor.
"STAR" BRAND!
Live Goose Feathers!
(TRADE MARK PATENTED.)
I take this opportunity of bringing to your favorable notice my "STAR" brand of No. 1 FEATHERS.
After handling feathers for some time with conscientious care, and obtaining some reputation for the quality of my goods, I found, to protect myself from the imitations of less scrupulous dealers, that it was necessary to put some brand to them to distinguish them from all others packed in this city. I took for this brand a STAR and have branded on the sacks containing my goods for some years past.
The consuming public, who are the best judges of true merit and of their own wants, have passed the verdict that the Star Feathers are the best in the market. In this vicinity the wholesale and retail dealers have been compelled to procure them for their customers.
Wherever introduced, my brand, from the quality of the goods and convenience and neatness of packages, have secured a preference and *great sale.* The feathers are purchased with great care, a special effort being made to procure ripe live goose feathers. In sorting the feathers the coarse ones are carefully pulled out, as well as all so brittle as to be objectionable. They are then packed in new muslin sacks holding from one pound up to fifty.
The experience of myself and predecessors—extending over a period of forty years—enables me to meet the wants of the trade in a most satisfactory manner.
Having constantly on hand a large stock of Feathers, I am prepared to fill orders promptly.
Respectfully Yours,
F. G. CRAIGHEAD.
Centennial Reduction in Advertising.
$3,250.40
Worth of NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING given for
$700.
And A THREE MONTHS' NOTE TAKEN in payment from Advertisers of responsibility.
A Printed List,
Giving Name, Character, Actual Daily and Weekly Circulation, and Schedule Rates of Advertising, sent free to any address. Apply to
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Send for Circular

DRY GOODS
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.
Special Notice, That in Our
CLOAK DEPARTMENT
We are offering the best value and lowest prices, our immense and increased sales since the opening of the season readily attest. Being in daily receipt of new and large assortments, we have continually in stock of European, Eastern and our own manufacture, all the VERY LATEST ATTRACTIONS in Sacques, of the richest styles and trim

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, November 10, 1876.

Financial business continued to move slowly to-day, although there was a moderate demand for loans for commercial purpose, and lenders report a firm money market with the supply of funds not in excess of the demand. Still, first class borrowers found no difficulty in obtaining all the bank accomodations they wished, rates ruling at 6@9 per cent. New York drafts continued in demand, though the supply was perhaps a little more adequate than yesterday. The business situation continues in a rather uncertain state, the market for iron manufactures not showing the activity which many could wish for. There is the same demand for these leading staples of our city, but prices remain unremunerative, and there does not seem to be any immediate prospect of such an advance as is needed to make the iron business profitable. The progress of time seems to repeatedly enforce the lesson upon our manufacturers that their only course lies in such a union as will enable them to hold prices up to a fair level, and in addition put it within their power to secure the natural advantages in transportation of raw materials and finished productions which Pittsburgh's position entitles them to.

—The report of railway earnings for October shows a slight decrease in the gross receipts of the nineteen roads reporting. The report of these railways (most of them Western roads) shows gross earnings for October of $5,408,204, against $5,451,640 for October, 1875, a decrease of $43,436. The same roads earned since January 1, 1876, the sum of $45,078,803, an increase of $3,-214,013. The reports of ten additional roads for September show an increase over the same month of last year of $14,-709, and the gross earnings of these roads for the year up to September 30th are $307,276 more than for the same period of last year. This makes a total increase in gross earnings for the year so far as reported of $3,621,289. Considering the low rates at which freights have ruled during the year, these figures show a very marked increase in the amount of railway business transacted; although the railway war has affected the gross receipts of these roads, less than those of the great trunk lines, none of which are included in these reports.

—A statement was recently issued showing the condition of the gold note banks of California on the 2d of October. Loans and discounts have increased $257,000 since the date of the last previous exhibit, June 30, but otherwise there are no noteworthy changes. The number of banks of this character is nine, representing a total paid-up capital of $4,700,000, of which $1,784,000 is invested in United States bonds bearing 4½ to 6 per cent. interest. The bonds are deposited in the Treasury Department at Washington as security for $1,427,200 in gold notes, which are loaned out by the banks on the same terms as their coin reserves. The amount of these notes in circulation on the 2d ultimo was $1 414,-485, which indicates that they are quite popular and of great convenience in making exchanges with remote parts of the interior. The aggregate business of the banks at this date was about $2,250,000 less than at the corresponding period last year. This is due particularly to the panic last fall and to some extent to the prejudices sought to be created against the system by the double suspension of one of the banks, which has since paid all its liabilities to depositors in full, with interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on deferred payments. On account of the convenience of these notes and their absolute safety, there is a desire in some quarters that the system may be extended along the coast.

—The New York *Journal of Commerce* contains the following synopsis of the law in regard to the surrender of property on the acceptance of the drawee of a draft for collection: "For many years it was held in this country that where a draft was forwarded through a bank for collection, was attached to bill of lading either 'to order' or to the order of the bank, without any further instructions, the collecting bank was not justified in surrendering the control of the property until the draft was paid or payment thereof secured. This is certainly true in regard to a draft; and the United States Circuit Court of Massachusetts, in the case of the Merchants' Bank of Memphis *vs.* the National Bank of Commerce, Boston, held that it also applied to a time draft. But this was reversed when carried to the Supreme Court of the United States. The opinion of Justice Swayne in this case has been published by us, and may be found in the Albany *Law Journal* for December, 1875. The court held that in the absence of special instructions the collecting bank was bound to surrender the bill of lading attached to a time draft, on the acceptance of the draft by the drawee. We think this may be modified, as is hinted in Lufkin *vs.* Bowson, La. Ann., 148, where there is a well-settled local usage to the contrary or where the drawee is known to be in financial danger or becoming bankrupt."

—The *Financial Chronicle* reviews the market for Government and railway securities during October as follows: "United States bonds were comparatively inactive, and kept at low prices. It was feared at one time that a good many bonds might be returned from abroad in case of war, but the opinions as to this were various, and no considerable amount was actually returned this month. The syndicate followed up their $40,000,000 purchase by taking $10,000,000 more of the 4½ per cent. bonds, and prices have undoubtedly been influenced by the idea that large amounts may soon follow, and that funding of the old six per cents may go on rapidly. Railroad stocks and bonds were generally in ragged condition the month, and one of the most important influences was the oft-repeated statement that an adjustment of difficulties between the trunk-line managers would soon be made and freight rates advanced."

—The Comptroller of the Currency has issued a circular, saying: "It has become necessary to present for the consideration of the national banks a fact which has occasioned much inconvenience, and which is the cause of daily increasing embarrassment, namely, the rapidity with which the national bank notes are wearing out and being returned for destruction, taken in connection with the large number of agents appointed to witness the destruction in behalf of the banks. It is necessary to destroy the notes of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty banks in one day, and the names of about one hundred and fifty persons are registered as agents. Much time is consumed in looking up these gentlemen. Some of them cannot be found when wanted; some are illness, and others neglect to attend when notified. Then, when they assemble, the number is often so great that there is no room for their accommodation, and great confusion, delay and inconvenience are likely to result. The matter has at length reached that point where some change must be made. Some relief must be obtained or the public business will be seriously obstructed. He has accordingly concluded that the most feasible method of obviating the difficulties of the situation will be to station the services of a sufficient number of reliable agents, and request the banks to make a choice from that number. The following names are presented: The national banks of Washington city, Messrs. A. S. Pratt & Son, J. C. G. Kennedy, T. W. Patchen, Esq., Messrs. Middleton & Co., Lewis Johnson & Co. and Joseph S. Burnett, Esq. All these will be in daily attendance at the office, and will save the necessity of giving special notice, as well as loss of time in looking for them. The success of the case have forced him to adopt this plan, and while he does not wish to be arbitrary, such regulations must be prescribed as will prevent unreasonable delays in the transaction of public business."

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

November 10, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
6's, 1881, reg.	109	109⅛	109	109	109	109
6's, 1881, coup.	109½	109⅝	109½	109½	109½	109½
5-20's, 1865	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½
5-20's, 1865, reg.	113	113	113	113	113	113
5-20's, 1867, registered	115	115	115	115	115	115
5-20's, 1867	115	115	115	115	115	115
5-20's, 1868, registered	117	116	116	116	116	116
5-20's, 1868	117	117	117	117	117	117
10-40's, registered	114	114	114	114	114	114
10-40's, coupon	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½
currency 6's	125	125	125	125	125	125
new 5's, reg.	112	112	112	112	112	112
Western Union Tel.	174	174	174	174	174	174
Pacific Mail	21	21	21	21	21	21
Adams Express	97				97	
American Express	48					
Wells-Fargo Express	93					
American Express	67					
United States Express	43					
Erie	16				16	
Erie, preferred	34				34	
Michigan Central	90				90	
Michigan Southern	74				74	
Illinois Central	96				96	
Cleveland & Pittsburg	90				90	
Chicago & Rock Island	104				104	
Pittsburg & Fort Wayne	134				134	
Chicago & Northwestern	36				36	
Do preferred	56				56	
N. J. Central	32				32	

GOVERNMENTS.

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GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, November 10, 1876.

Business was steady and only moderately active to-day, the demand for the leading staples showing about the usual strength with little change from yesterday's report. The only marked change that we have to note is some strength and a little excitement in refined sugars by reason of a sudden spurt in the house. Linseed oil has of late shown much strength and has made a marked advance as quoted yesterday. During the morning to-day petroleum was rather firmer, though no decided advance was made up to noon.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,225	Apples, bbls	202
Corn, bus	1,301	Butter, pkgs	40
Wheat, bus	5,000	Bacon, pcs	1,250
Barley, bus	1,800	Eggs, doz	600
Rye, bus	120	Potatoes, bus	5,084
Barley, bus	2,124	Hay, bales	260

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market is steady but only moderately active. Wheat is firm and unchanged. We quote choice red winter at $1 25@1 26; amber do at $1 30@1 32; white $1 33@1 35. Corn is quiet and easy as noted yesterday. We quote shelled at 58@58c for prime yellow; 57@58c for mixed; 53@54c for low-mixed. Ear is quiet at 50@53c for prime yellow; 50@52c for mixed. The new ear corn is in large supply and easy at 40@43c ₱ bushel. Oats are in fair demand and firm at 37@38c for prime white at 36@37c for mixed; 35@36c for No. 2. Rye stronger and in fair demand at 78@75c. Barley is in liberal supply and rather weak for spring. We quote 85@91 00 for good to prime spring; prime fall at $1 00@1 15. Jobbing sales are made at the general advance.

FLOUR—There is a good jobbing demand for well-known brands of family flour at unchanged prices. The millers quote the following wholesale rates as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 50 ₱ barrel; No. 1 amber do $6 75@7 00; prime red wheat flour $6 25@6 50; in sacks 25c less per barrel. The jobbing prices on the basis of rates for standard brands of flour are steady as follows: Choice brands of red winter wheat flour $6 50@6 75; white wheat flour $7 25@7 50. Wheat is quoted at $6 00@6 25; Minnesota $5 50@6 75; fancy St. Louis $4 50@5 00; choice, patents $5 50@7 00; Graham flour $6 00@6 25; buckwheat, 2½c ₱ bushel; oatmeal $6 75 ₱ barrel; kegs $3 75; rye flour $4 00@4 75 ₱ barrel.

HAY—There is a dull and easy market, with the supply fully up to the demand. We quote baled on track at $13 00@14 00 for choice; No. 1 $10 00@12 00 for No. 2. Sales from store at $15 00@16 00.

MILL FEED—The market is quiet and easy. We quote bran at $12 00@13 00; seconds and middlings $20 00@21 00; chopped feed $20 00@22 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—There is a quiet and unchanged market with prices still easy and supply large. We quote choice at $1 25@1 50 ₱ barrel; medium to fair $1 00@1 25.

BEESWAX—Is in fair demand at 30@35c ₱ ℔.

BEANS—The supply is light with an active yet quiet and firm market. We quote at $1 50@1 75 per bushel for navy.

BUCKWHEAT—There is a moderate activity at easy prices. We quote choice hart at 60@70c, as to quality; brush that will work up 50@55c; medium grades 40@45c; prairie stock 30@35c; inferior not wanted at any price; crooked in fair demand at about 32 per cent off from the prices given, according to quality.

BUTTER—The market is dull and prices are unchanged, with sales of country to medium stock largely in excess of requirements. Strictly gilt-edged table grades sell pretty rapidly at fair rates, but other qualities have to be sacrificed to move. We quote prime to choice solid packed 18@20c; do roll 18@20c; choice dairy rolls 20@22c ₱ ℔.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is offering quite freely in small amounts to the jobbing trade. Factory at 13@13½c in round lots; jobbing at 13½@14c. New York dealers are paying 12½@13c in round lots; 14½@14½c in a jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—Are coming in freely and the market is easy. Prices range at $5 00@5 00 ₱ barrel; $2 25@3 50 ₱ bushel.

CIDER—The market is quiet and prices are easy but unchanged. We quote at $3 00@4 00 ₱ barrel.

DRIED FRUITS—The market is dull and weak. We quote dried apples nominal at 4@6c ₱ ℔ for prime, and 6c for fancy; dried peaches 9@12c.

EGGS—The market is quiet and rather easy. We quote strictly fresh at 25@26c ₱ dozen; packed weak at 22@23c.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 60@65c in wholesale lots; lower qualities 40@45c.

HONEY—We can report a fair trade demand for new California at 22@23c ₱ ℔; domestic 20c ₱ ℔.

NUTS—Chestnuts are steady and unchanged at $5 00@5 75 ₱ bushel. Walnuts 50c ₱ bushel. Hickory nuts $1 50 ₱ bushel.

ONIONS—Are easy at $2 00@2 50 ₱ barrel.

POTATOES—There is a good demand and the market is a little firmer but the supply is still liberal. We quote choice stockers by the car at 40@42c ₱ part; dressed 14c ₱ ℔. Live turkeys rule at 75c each; dressed 15@16c ₱ ℔. Live ducks 60@65c ₱ pair.

POTATOES—The supply has worked off so much that the market is considerably firmer, and prices are quoted rather higher. For strictly prime stock the range on track is 65@70c ₱ bushel, as to quality; 75@80c for strictly prime peachblows from store. Jersey sweets $2 50@3 75 ₱ barrel.

QUINCES—There is a moderate demand at 16@18c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 14@15c for best city make.

Provisions.

The market is quiet and prices show more ease under the influence of weaker markets elsewhere. One of our house recently foreshadowed hams to come here from Philadelphia, which is reversing the usual order of things. Prices are lower on bacon, hams and breakfast bacon.

BACON—The market is steady. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 9½ ₱ pound; short rib sides 10¾c; clear sides 10¾c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams were unchanged at 14¾c ₱ ℔ for extra sugar-cured; offered at 14¾c for Monday. Breakfast bacon rules easy and we quote sugar-cured at 12½c. Sugar-cured shoulders were steady at 9½@9½c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, is firm at 16c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen are quoted at $1 50.

LARD—Demand slack and market easy. We quote refined lard in tierces 11½ ₱ ℔; in half barrels 11¾c ₱ ℔; in buckets 12¼c ₱ ℔; in 5-lb pails 12¾c ₱ ℔; in 3-lb pails 13¼c ₱ ℔; in 1-lb pails 14c ₱ ℔; in 5-lb pails 13½c ₱ ℔; in 3-lb pails 13¾c ₱ ℔. Leaf lard rules at 11c in tierces.

LARD OIL—The market is quiet. We quote best makes of extra at 95c per gallon; current makes of extra at 85@90c; No. 1 at 75c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 60c; miners' oil, white winter, 55@57c; yellow winter, 55@57c.

PORK—Continues steady at $18 00@18 50 ₱ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers', city rendered, at 7@8c ₱ ℔; country do 7½@8c ₱ ℔; rough, 5½@6c ₱ ℔.

Groceries.

The demand was steady and the market generally firm. Sugars are somewhat excited and rule about ⅛c higher, while other staples are unchanged. Prices current as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ ℔.	*Sugars.*	₱ ℔.
Fancy Rio	21	Standard A	11 @11¼
Choice Rio	22	Standard A, circle	11¼
Prime Rio	22	Do. extra C	10¼@10⅝
Good Rio	20	Extra C—yellow	9¾@10
Ordinary Rio	19	C—yellow	9¾@9¾
Java	30	Franklin, B	10
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans	12
Rio, in papers	22	Crushed	11¾
2d grades do	20	Powdered	11¾
Rio, in bulk	20	Granulated	11¾
Java, in papers	34	*Molasses.*	₱ gar.
Java, in bulk	30	Str'y ch. N. O.	58@60c
Teas.		Prime	50@55c
Young Hyson	90	Good	52@55c
Gunpowder	100	Choice, new crop	
Imperial	90	N. O.	58@70c
Japan	90	*Syrups.*	
Oolong	85	Ex. white Cuba	60@65c
Fancy do	100	Sugar drips	55c
Souchon	80	Lower grades	25@40c
Spices.		*Starch.*	₱ ℔
Irish soap	6	Pearl	8½
S. S. Extra	7	Corn	9@10c
Babbitt's best	6	Corn	7½@10½
Gold do	5	*Spices (whole).*	
Electric oil do	5	Cloves	45 c
D. N. Y. City	5	Allspice	17 c
German mottled do	5	Cassia	32@35 c
California	4	Nutmegs	90
Soda.		Pepper	18 c
Bi-carb, in kgs	4½	*Rice.*	
Bi-carb in bbls	5	Choice Carlina	6@7 c
Bi-carb in papers	6	Patna	7
Saleratus.		Rangoon	6 c
Star, full wt	6	Louisiana	6 c
Sterling	5		
Mould	10		

FISH—The market is moderately active with a fair demand and unchanged prices. Quotations are as follows:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess mackerel	$27 00	Round herring	$6 50
Extra No. 1 shore	26 00	Split Labrador do	7 50
Extra No. 1 bay	17 00	Lake Fish, lf-bbls	3 50
Extra No. 2 large	12 00	Lake Herring, do	2 25
No. 2 medium	11 50	Lge Georges cod-fish, ₱ ℔	6
Large No. 3	11 50	Medium Georges	5
No. 3 medium	8 00	Halibut	12½
Whitefish, lf-bbls	5 00	No. 1 Herring, ₱ box	35
Lake Trout, do	4 50	Scaled herring do	40

$30,000,000. Sterling quiet at 481¾@483¾.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 109¾ and closed at 109¾, with sales in the interm at 109¾. Rates paid for carrying were 2@3 per cent. and for borrowing flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds irregular. State securities quiet. Stocks weak and lower, with a decline of from ¼ to 2¼ per cent., the coal stock being most conspicuous in the falling off, the market closing active, unsettled and feverish. Transactions 163,000 shares, of which 6,000 were Pacific Mail, 15,000 Western Union, 4,300 Northwestern, 16,000 St. Paul, 3,000 Erie, 62,000 Lake Shore, 6,400 Ohio and Mississippi, 20,000 Michigan Central, 14,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and 11,000 New Jersey Central. The following were the closing quotations:

West. Union Tel.	174	Rock Island	100¾
Quicksilver	11	St. Paul	38¾
Do. preferred	31	Do. preferred	58¾
Pacific Mail	22	Toledo & Wabash	6¾
Adams Express	107	Do. preferred	19
Wells-Fargo Ex.	94	Ft. Wayne	102
American Express	67	Terre Haute	7¾
United States Ex.	43	Do. preferred	16
Quicksilver	34	Chicago & Alton	97¾
Do. preferred	70	Do. preferred	105
New York Central	101¾	Ohio & Mississippi	7¾
Erie	9¾	Delaware & Lack.	71¾
Do. preferred	16	Atlantic & Pt.	15¾
Harlem	130	Indiana Central	3¾
Do. preferred	133	Missouri Pacific	18
Michigan Central	42¾	Atlantic & P. pref.	2
Panama	125	Burl'g'n & Quincy	114¾
Lake Shore	94¾	Hannibal & St. Joe	12¾
Illinois Central	80¾	Union Pac. stock	59¾
Cleve. and Pitts.	90	Central Pac. bonds	110
Northwestern	36¾	Union Pac. bonds	106
Do preferred	57¾	Do. land grants	101
C. C. C. & I.	62¾	Do. S. F. bonds	90¾
N. J. Central	32¾		

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Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market is steady but only moderately active. Wheat is firm and unchanged. We quote choice red winter at $1 25@1 26; amber do at $1 30@1 32; white $1 33@1 35. Corn is quiet and easy as noted yesterday. We quote shelled at 58@58c for prime yellow; 57@58c for mixed; 53@54c for low-mixed. Ear is quiet at 50@53c for prime yellow; 50@52c for mixed. The new ear corn is in large supply and easy at 40@43c ₱ bushel. Oats are in fair demand and firm. We quote at 37@38c for prime white at 36@37c for mixed; 35@36c for No. 2. Rye stronger and in fair demand at 78@75c. Barley is in liberal supply and rather weak for spring. We quote 85@91 00 for good to prime spring; prime fall at $1 00@1 15. Jobbing sales are made at the general advance.

FLOUR—There is a good jobbing demand for well-known brands of family flour at unchanged prices. The millers quote the following wholesale rates as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 50 ₱ barrel; No. 1 amber do $6 75@7 00; prime red wheat flour $6 25@6 50; in sacks 25c less per barrel. The jobbing prices on the basis of rates for standard brands of flour are steady as follows: Choice brands of red winter wheat flour $6 50@6 75; white wheat flour $7 25@7 50. Wheat is quoted at $6 00@6 25; Minnesota $5 50@6 75; fancy St. Louis $4 50@5 00; choice, patents $5 50@7 00; Graham flour $6 00@6 25; buckwheat, 2½c ₱ bushel; oatmeal $6 75 ₱ barrel; kegs $3 75; rye flour $4 00@4 75 ₱ barrel.

HAY—There is a dull and easy market, with the supply fully up to the demand. We quote baled on track at $13 00@14 00 for choice; No. 1 $10 00@12 00 for No. 2. Sales from store at $15 00@16 00.

MILL FEED—The market is quiet and easy. We quote bran at $12 00@13 00; seconds and middlings $20 00@21 00; chopped feed $20 00@22 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—There is a quiet and unchanged market with prices still easy and supply large. We quote choice at $1 25@1 50 ₱ barrel; medium to fair $1 00@1 25.

BEESWAX—Is in fair demand at 30@35c ₱ ℔.

BEANS—The supply is light with an active, yet quiet and firm market. We quote at $1 50@1 75 per bushel for navy.

BUCKWHEAT—There is a moderate activity at easy prices. We quote choice hart at 60@70c, as to quality; brush that will work up 50@55c; medium grades 40@45c; prairie stock 30@35c; inferior not wanted at any price; crooked in fair demand at about 32 per cent off from the prices given, according to quality.

BUTTER—The market is dull and prices are unchanged, with sales of country to medium stock largely in excess of requirements. Strictly gilt-edged table grades sell pretty rapidly at fair rates, but other qualities have to be sacrificed to move. We quote prime to choice solid packed 18@20c; do roll 18@20c; choice dairy rolls 20@22c ₱ ℔.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is offering quite freely in small amounts to the jobbing trade. Factory at 13@13½c in round lots; jobbing at 13½@14c. New York dealers are paying 12½@13c in round lots; 14½@14½c in a jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—Are coming in freely and the market is easy. Prices range at $5 00@5 00 ₱ barrel; $2 25@3 50 ₱ bushel.

CIDER—The market is quiet and prices are easy but unchanged. We quote at $3 00@4 00 ₱ barrel.

DRIED FRUITS—The market is dull and weak. We quote dried apples nominal at 4@6c ₱ ℔ for prime, and 6c for fancy; dried peaches 9@12c.

EGGS—The market is quiet and rather easy. We quote strictly fresh at 25@26c ₱ dozen; packed weak at 22@23c.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 60@65c in wholesale lots; lower qualities 40@45c.

HONEY—We can report a fair trade demand for new California at 22@23c ₱ ℔; domestic 20c ₱ ℔.

NUTS—Chestnuts are steady and unchanged at $5 00@5 75 ₱ bushel. Walnuts 50c ₱ bushel. Hickory nuts $1 50 ₱ bushel.

ONIONS—Are easy at $2 00@2 50 ₱ barrel.

POTATOES—There is a good demand and the market is a little firmer but the supply is still liberal. We quote choice stockers by the car at 40@42c ₱ part; dressed 14c ₱ ℔. Live turkeys rule at 75c each; dressed 15@16c ₱ ℔. Live ducks 60@65c ₱ pair.

POTATOES—The supply has worked off so much that the market is considerably firmer, and prices are quoted rather higher. For strictly prime stock the range on track is 65@70c ₱ bushel, as to quality; 75@80c for strictly prime peachblows from store. Jersey sweets $2 50@3 75 ₱ barrel.

QUINCES—There is a moderate demand at 16@18c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 14@15c for best city make.

Provisions.

The market is quiet and prices show more ease under the influence of weaker markets elsewhere. One of our house recently foreshadowed hams to come here from Philadelphia, which is reversing the usual order of things. Prices are lower on bacon, hams and breakfast bacon.

BACON—The market is steady. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 9½ ₱ pound; short rib sides 10¾c; clear sides 10¾c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams were unchanged at 14¾c ₱ ℔ for extra sugar-cured; offered at 14¾c for Monday. Breakfast bacon rules easy and we quote sugar-cured at 12½c. Sugar-cured shoulders were steady at 9½@9½c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, is firm at 16c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen are quoted at $1 50.

LARD—Demand slack and market easy. We quote refined lard in tierces 11½ ₱ ℔; in half barrels 11¾c ₱ ℔; in buckets 12¼c ₱ ℔; in 5-lb pails 12¾c ₱ ℔; in 3-lb pails 13¼c ₱ ℔; in 1-lb pails 14c ₱ ℔; in 5-lb pails 13½c ₱ ℔; in 3-lb pails 13¾c ₱ ℔. Leaf lard rules at 11c in tierces.

LARD OIL—The market is quiet. We quote best makes of extra at 95c per gallon; current makes of extra at 85@90c; No. 1 at 75c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 60c; miners' oil, white winter, 55@57c; yellow winter, 55@57c.

PORK—Continues steady at $18 00@18 50 ₱ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers', city rendered, at 7@8c ₱ ℔; country do 7½@8c ₱ ℔; rough, 5½@6c ₱ ℔.

Groceries.

The demand was steady and the market generally firm. Sugars are somewhat excited and rule about ⅛c higher, while other staples are unchanged. Prices current as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ ℔.	*Sugars.*	₱ ℔.
Fancy Rio	21	Standard A	11 @11¼
Choice Rio	22	Standard A, circle	11¼
Prime Rio	22	Do. extra C	10¼@10⅝
Good Rio	20	Extra C—yellow	9¾@10
Ordinary Rio	19	C—yellow	9¾@9¾
Java	30	Franklin, B	10
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans	12
Rio, in papers	22	Crushed	11¾
2d grades do	20	Powdered	11¾
Rio, in bulk	20	Granulated	11¾
Java, in papers	34	*Molasses.*	₱ gar.
Java, in bulk	30	Str'y ch. N. O.	58@60c
Teas.		Prime	50@55c
Young Hyson	90	Good	52@55c
Gunpowder	100	Choice, new crop	
Imperial	90	N. O.	58@70c
Japan	90	*Syrups.*	
Oolong	85	Ex. white Cuba	60@65c
Fancy do	100	Sugar drips	55c
Souchon	80	Lower grades	25@40c
Spices.		*Starch.*	₱ ℔
Irish soap	6	Pearl	8½
S. S. Extra	7	Corn	9@10c
Babbitt's best	6	Corn	7½@10½
Gold do	5	*Spices (whole).*	
Electric oil do	5	Cloves	45 c
D. N. Y. City	5	Allspice	17 c
German mottled do	5	Cassia	32@35 c
California	4	Nutmegs	90
Soda.		Pepper	18 c
Bi-carb, in kgs	4½	*Rice.*	
Bi-carb in bbls	5	Choice Carlina	6@7 c
Bi-carb in papers	6	Patna	7
Saleratus.		Rangoon	6 c
Star, full wt	6	Louisiana	6 c
Sterling	5		
Mould	10		

FISH—The market is moderately active with a fair demand and unchanged prices. Quotations are as follows:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess mackerel	$27 00	Round herring	$6 50
Extra No. 1 shore	26 00	Split Labrador do	7 50
Extra No. 1 bay	17 00	Lake Fish, lf-bbls	3 50
Extra No. 2 large	12 00	Lake Herring, do	2 25
No. 2 medium	11 50	Lge Georges cod-fish, ₱ ℔	6
Large No. 3	11 50	Medium Georges	5
No. 3 medium	8 00	Halibut	12½
Whitefish, lf-bbls	5 00	No. 1 Herring, ₱ box	35
Lake Trout, do	4 50	Scaled herring do	40

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a moderate trade. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, loose box, $2 40; London layers, new, $3 25; Valentias, new, 11c ₱ ℔; Sultanas 17c. Dates 8@9c ₱ ℔. Currants 7½c. Citron 30c. Prunes 6½c. Almonds—Languedoc 22c; do shelled 36c; do Princes 27c; do Jordan 25c, do shelled 36c. Filberts 16c. Smyrna figs, new, 18c. Brazil nuts 10c. Macaroni 11@13c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ₱ box, $5 25. Oranges—Florida $3 50 ₱ hundred. Cocoanuts $7 50 ₱ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is fair at unchanged quotations. We quote green gages 2 ₱ cans per doz, $2 25; raspberries do $2 00; strawberries do $1 75; gooseberries do $1 30; pineapples do, $2 20; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 3 ₱ pounds, per doz, $2 25; tomatoes do, $2 00; pickles, bbls, $6 50; half-bbls, $3 00.

Petroleum.

November 10.—The market continues to move along slowly, presenting but few changes. Taken as a whole, a better feeling prevailed and indications point to an early improvement.

PARKER, November 10, 5:30 P. M.—The tone of the crude market is better all around to-day. Some few lots of United were offered at opening of business at $3 16¾ and were quietly taken and there was no pressure to sell. Sales made at $3 15. The market, however, became stronger in the afternoon and at the close of business $3 20 was freely bid for round lots of United or Conduit without sellers. There were sellers of small lots at $3 23½; bids of $3 20 were made for buyers option the year and $3 18 for sellers option. Shipment closed at $2 25 bid.

REDMAN—The market is somewhat firmer and one or two sales are reported at the asking rates. The export trade are still generally holding back, however, and the rates asked by the refiners cannot be said to be fully conceded. Dispatches from Antwerp show still another advance which indicates that the continental markets are gradually coming up to the point. We quote round lots of five hundred and thousand barrels nominally at 22c; car lot to the home trade at 23½@23c. Philadelphia and Baltimore deliveries are quoted at 22½@22c.

OIL BARREL—Are quiet and unchanged at $1 20 for city; $1 05 for country.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, November 10, closing 9.—There is no alteration in the situation of this market. The export demand is very light. Sales of 9,000 bbls refined, high test, at 22c. The asking rates are: Crude 11¾c in bulk and 15¾c in barrels; refined 20c in barrels and 20c in cases; city naptha 14c in shipping cases. Refined in barrels is quoted at 20c at Philadelphia, and nominally 20c at Baltimore.

PHILADELPHIA, November 10.—Market very firm; standard white 20½c bid; 20¾c asked; crude 11½c; cases 20c.

PARKER, November 10.—Market unsettled; crude held at $3 16¾; offering at $3 15; shipment $8 15.

TITUSVILLE, November 10.

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 23, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., November 10, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th't.	Hum	Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	30.402	35	90	N.W.	4	Cloudy
2 P. M.	29.988	42	72	S. W.	4	Clo udy
9 P. M.	29.967	39	72	N.W.	0	Clear.

Mean barometer....29.986. Highest thermom.....
Mean thermom....38.7 Lowest thermom.....

WAR DEPARTMENT, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, November 10, 1876, 10:45 P. M.

Cairo, Ill.—Ther. 43; S.; clear.
Cincinnati, O.—Ther. 41; S.; clear.
Davenport, Ia.—Ther. 45; S.; clear.
Denver, Col.—Ther. 51; S.; cloudy.
Indianapolis, Ind.—Ther. 40; clear.
Keokuk, Ia.—Ther. 44; S. E.; clear.
Leavenworth, Kan.—Ther. 53; S.; clear.
Louisville—Ther. 45; S.; clear.
Memphis, Tenn.—Ther. 46; S. E.; clear.
Nashville, Tenn.—Ther. 40; S.; cloudy.
Omaha, Nec.—Ther. 55; S.; clear.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Ther. 39; N. W.; light snow.
Portland, Oregon.—Ther. 40; cloudy.
Salt Lake City, U. T.—Ther. 48; E.; cloudy.
San Diego, Cal.—Ther. 61; clear.
San Francisco, Cal.—Ther. 56; N. W.; fair.
Santa Fe, N. M.—Ther. 42; E.; fair.
Shreveport, La.—Ther. 56; S.; clear.
St. Louis, Mo.—Ther. 47; S. W.; clear.
Vicksburg, Miss.—Ther. 59; S. E.; clear
Virginia City, Mon.—Ther. 41; S. W.; thr'tng.
Fort Gibson—Ther. 53; E.; clear.

Next Term.

Pittsburgh Female College opens November 20th. Address Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D.

Next Term.

Pittsburgh Conservatory of Music opens November 20th. Sixty full lessons for $18. Address Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Western University

Fall term closed Friday, 10th inst. New term opens November 13. Send for catalogue.

River Interests.

The reports of the Wharfmasters for the Allegheny and both sides of the Monongahela river districts of this city show the following receipts and expenditures during October: Monongahela wharf, North Side—Receipts, $700; expenditures, $143 33. Allegheny wharf—Receipts, $275. South Side Monongahe'a wharf—Receipts, $115 80; expenditures, $80 75.

Narrowly Escaped Drowning.

Shortly before noon yesterday the Nellie Walton steamer was towing the Coal City down the Monongahela river, and near the new point bridge three men in a skiff attempted to cross in front of the Coal City. The Nellie Walton was running slowly, being close behind the ferry-boat, or the skiff would have been capsized, and two men drowned perhaps. As it was the boat struck the skiff and sent it reeling to one side, but did not upset it. The men in the skiff were pretty badly scared, and one of them was preparing to jump when he discovered the danger was over. It was a thrilling scene for a moment.

Sewickley Entertained.

Despite the intense election excitement, the members of the Leetsdale Presbyterian church gave, on Thursday evening, a very pleasant entertainment at Mozart Hall, Sewickley. It consisted of a series of tableaux and pantomimes, based on legends from "Mother Goose's melodies," with acceptable musical interludes. The "Gui Vive" band, and very credible efforts by Mrs. F. S. Kennedy, of Leetsdale. Of course the little ones enjoyed the programme most heartily, especially when a spider the size of a mud turtle, descended upon Miss Muffet, and when the "four and twenty black birds" were uncovered and lifted up their voices before the King. The entire occasion was most enjoyable.

From Pittsburgh to Altoona.

To-day immediately following the day express east, will be a special train containing several officials of the western division of the Pennsylvania railroad. The intention is to make a partial inspection of the road bed, etc., between Pittsburgh and Altoona. This train will return immediately after the limited mail on Sunday, and then on Monday the general inspection will take place. This will consist of leading officers of the Pennsylvania company, and the most thorough examination will be made by them into the shops, condition of tracks, and in fact everything that belongs to the workings and machinery of the road. On the day of the general inspection of the Pennsylvania railroad none of the employes are permitted to do any work in making repairs.

Little Drunkards.

Yesterday afternoon a crowd of small boys, about a dozen in number, got into the cellar of a house at the corner of Anderson and Robinson streets, Allegheny, lately occupied as a tavern, and stole several bottles of wine which had been left there. After imbibing freely the little fellows appeared on the street in a beastly state of intoxication. Two of them, aged about six years, became insensible and were carried home by their mothers. Another, whose age is about ten years, was in a state bordering on insanity, and with a wild whoop he started toward the river, and was only prevented from throwing himself into the water by some men who were working on the wharf. The wine, judging from the effects produced on those who drank of it, must have been the meanest sort of adulterated stuff.

Should an Elector Die, What Then?

A correspondent desires an answer to the question: "If a person chosen an elector for President, should die before the time of meeting, what would be the result?" The act of Assembly provides for filling vacancies, as follows:

"If any such elector shall die, or from any cause fail to attend at the seat of Government at the time appointed by law, the electors present shall proceed to choose *viva voce* a person to fill the vacancy occasioned thereby, and immediately after such choice the name of the persons so chosen shall be transmitted by the presiding officer of the college to the Governor, whose duty it shall be forthwith to cause notice in writing to be given to such person of his election, and the person so elected (and not the person in whose place he shall be so chosen) shall be an elector, or, and shall, with the other electors, perform the duties enjoined on them as aforesaid."

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Agnew and Justices Sharswood, Mercur, Gordon, Woodward and Paxson.

Kirkpatrick for use vs. Scully. Error to the Common Please Court No. 1. Argued by D. T. Watson for plaintiff in error and Acheson contra.

In re division of Plum township. *Certiorari* to the Quarter Sessions Court. Argued by Carpenter for plaintiff in error and Fitzsimmons contra.

Appeal of Fusey and wife. Argued by Morrison for appellant and W. B. Rodgers for appellee.

THE GREEN HOMICIDE CASE.

Green vs. the Commonwealth: error to the Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny county. Argued by Graham and Baldwin for plaintiff in error and Thomas M. Bayne contra. The plaintiff in error, William Green, was indicted at December session, 1875, for the murder of his half-brother, at Mansfield, near this city. The trial of the case began on the 14th of December, of that year, and on the 16th the defendant was convicted of murder in the first degree. Motion for a new trial was made, but when this came up for argument it was found that the indictment was lost, stolen or mislaid. Evidence was heard on the application to substitute a copy. The Court proceeded without deciding the point, and the decisions on these two motions were not made until July, when the prisoner was sentenced. The writ of error was sued out August 7, 1876, the Governor having in the meantime issued the death warrant, fixing the 7th of September last as the day of the execution. The case was argued upon exceptions to the ruling of the Court to points submitted by counsel for the plaintiff in error. It was claimed that the evidence did not justify a verdict higher than murder in the second degree, and that the Court erred in submitting a new indictment for the one which had been lost. There were other reasons alleged why the Court below should have granted a new trial.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

Robert McBratney, a police officer of Allegheny, was tried for perjury, on oath of Frances Boyd, whom he had arrested for disorderly conduct and taken before Mayor Phillips of Allegheny. The officer swore that Boyd had used certain disgraceful language on a public street, which is the foundation of this charge of perjury. The alleged disorderly conduct was committed in front of a saloon in which a ball was in progress, and took place at a very late hour at night. Several persons were called and testified that Boyd used no such language, while others with him swore that they had not used used it; but three persons on the other side testified that the language was used by somebody in Boyd's crowd. The whole question was whether McBratney swore to what he thought was the truth, no matter whether it was true or not. The jury acquitted McBratney and put the costs on Boyd.

John D. Hoerr was tried on an indictment for perjury, on oath of Agnes Scully. Jury out. The same defendant is on trial on a charge of aggravated assault and battery, preferred by the same prosecutrix.

George Beilstein, charged with larceny by bailee, was acquitted.

D. Gallagher, an Alderman of the Eleventh ward, Pittsburg, was tried on a charge of misdemeanor in office, preferred by Maria Roehing. The alleged offense was the refusal to give a transcript of proceedings before him unless all costs were paid. He was acquitted, but directed to pay costs.

James Barr was acquitted of a charge of extortion but directed to pay costs. He was indicted for having collected illegal fees from Henry Burkhart.

A *nolle pros* was allowed in the case of John Casey, charged with assault and battery on oath of Elizabeth Mallard.

A QUESTION OF DIVISION.

The Vote for and Against the Division of the Seventh and Eighth Wards, Allegheny.

There was a vote taken on the division of the Seventh ward, and also on the division of the Seventh and Eighth wards of Allegheny, on Tuesday last, which resulted as follows:

Seventh ward, first district—for division of ward.....21
Against division of ward.....1
For division of Seventh and Eighth wards..212
Against.....11
Seventh ward, second district—for division..9
Against.....3
Seventh ward, third district—for division of Seventh and Eighth wards.....269
For division of Seventh ward.....241
Against division.....245
Eighth ward, first district—for division of Seventh and Eighth wards.....1
Against.....2
Eighth ward, second district—for division of ward.....21
Against.....107

RECAPITULATION.

	Seventh ward.	Eighth ward.	Total.
For division of Seventh and Eighth wards.....	456	2	458
Against same.....	8	142	150
Majority for.....			308
For division of ward.....	534	22	556
Against.....	210	107	317
Majority for.....			239

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

The Official Footings Not Made Yet—The Majority for Hayes About 9,400—Errett's Majority, 1,638.

The judges and their assistants got on well yesterday, in the work of tabulating the returns. At adjournment they had only thirty-nine districts to open, and they will meet at half-past nine this morning and finish up about noon. The assistants will make the official footings as soon thereafter as possible.

THE VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

The vote for Hayes and Tilden, in the districts already tabulated, foot up as follows: Hayes, 25,068; Tilden, 17,227—majority, 7,781. Of the thirty-nine districts yet to be opened, we have returns from all except five; and estimating these five upon the basis of the vote for Governor last fall, the result is as follows:

Hayes.....	28,531
Tilden.....	19,15
Total.....	9,381

The probable gain in the five districts, over Hartranft's vote, will increase this majority to over 9,400.

MAJOR ERRETT'S MAJORITY.

We have returns from every district in the Twenty-second Congressional district and a careful (unofficial) count gives the following result:

Errett.....	14,356
Hopkins.....	12,912
Errett's majority.....	1,638

The official totals will probably be published this afternoon.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

For the first time this season, there was "standing room only" at the Opera House, so that Mr. Sothern's benefit was a fine one. The new play by Byron, "A Hornet's Nest," proved to be all that was claimed for it—one of the wittiest and most delightful dramatic productions of the age. Mr. Sothern's *Sidney Spoonbill* is as good as *Dundreary*—and what greater praise could be given it? He was ably aided by Mr. Gotthold, who appeared for the first time in a low comedy part, and made a decided success. The rest of the cast was first class.

This afternoon "Our American Cousin," and to-night, another of the popular "People's Nights," when prices are reduced, the "Hornet's Nest" will be played.

On Monday evening Miss Adelaide Neilson will appear as *Juliet*.

Library Hall.

There was only a moderate attendance at Library Hall last evening, on the occasion of Miss Mary Anderson's benefit, when she appeared as *Parthenia*, in "Ingomar, the Barbarian." She brought to the part a full conception of the beautiful creation, and acted with a spirit and truthfulness to nature seldom surpassed. It was a complete surprise to most of her auditors, who never hardly realize that one so young was equal to such a trying ordeal. Even one predicts for her a brilliant future, if she is spared to the stage. The support throughout was fair, although for the limited space will not allow of particular mention of the different persons in the cast.

Miss Anderson will impersonate *Juliet* this afternoon, and appear as *May Merrites* in "Guy Mannering" to night.

On Monday evening the Katie Putnam Comedy Company open a brief engagement, and will produce "The Old Curiosity Shop." Katie Putnam will personate *Little Nell* and the *Marchioness*, and Mr. Coleman will appear as *Quilp*.

Remember the Poor.

The Association for the Relief and Improvement of the Poor will hold its first anniversary in the First Presbyterian church (Dr. Scovel's) on Monday evening next, November 13, at half past seven o'clock. The public are cordially invited to be present, and it is to be hoped that the representatives of the humane and charitable classes will attend in large numbers. We are just entering upon another winter, and there will be plenty to do in the way of benevolent effort. Whatever is done should be done systematically and economically. It should be the aim of every contributor to strengthen the hands and encourage the hearts of those who have organized for the purpose of ascertaining and relieving the wants of the poor, and who can accomplish the work with the least outlay.

There will be several addresses delivered at the meeting on Monday evening, and Miss Jean Wallace has kindly consented to sing.

An Alleged Swindler Arrested.

A man giving his name as Wm. Gibson visited a grocery shop at the corner of Vine street and Fifth avenue, yesterday afternoon, and purchased a small quantity of meat, offering in payment a check for twenty dollars, purporting to be drawn by R. H. Watson & Co. The butcher suspecting that the check was forged, called in a policeman, who arrested Gibson and locked him up in the Eleventh ward station house. In his possession were found several forged checks.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

EDWARD SWARTZWELDER, vagrant, was sent to the Workhouse for six months by Mayor Phillips yesterday morning.

MR. N. GOSSETT, of Allegheny, was relieved of $6 while on Thursday night, while waiting for election returns on Fifth avenue.

THE excitement is cooling down. Mayor McCarthy had only ten cases before him yesterday morning—three less than the day before.

FRANK MORGAN and his wife, Catharine, have entered suit for damages against Christopher Morgen, for slander. The damages are laid at $5,000.

MR. HARRY LINDEN, the well-known comedian, formerly of this city, and now stage manager of the Katie Putnam Company, is registered at the Central Hotel.

ZUG & Co.'s new nail mill will be completed about the first of next week. The workmen are now engaged in putting on the roof. The new engine and the battery of boilers, however, will not be in working order for two weeks.

COUNTY CONTROLLER WARNER has already paid out to election boards, for their services and expenses at the recent election, $66,487, the average amount being about $30 for each district. There are eleven districts yet to hear from.

THE following members of the Order of Wife Beaters were before Mayor Phillips yesterday morning, and were consigned to the care of Superintendent Cordier for the next thirty days: George Jacobs, James Elliot and James Smith.

A SLIGHT fire occurred at the house of a colored family on Middle street, Allegheny, Thursday night, being occasioned by the igniting of clothes which had been placed too near the fire. It was extinguished without calling out the Fire Department.

A PETITION in bankruptcy was filed yesterday, by W. L. Kier, asking that Thomas C. Kier and Agnes C. Kier, co-partners with the petitioner, be adjudged bankrupts with petitioner. This firm has transacted business in this city as the successors of the late Samuel M. Kier.

SADY PEYER prefers a charge of larceny by bailee against Annie Clark, *alias* Linkenfelter, before Alderman Corcoran. Prosecutrix asserts that she placed in defendant's possession for safety a bed and bedding, valued at $15, and some carpets and household goods, until she would call for them, and when she requested the return of her property Annie refused to give it up. A warrant has been issued.

GEORGE LOWER DILLENBACHER, a resident of the Sixth ward, Allegheny, was thrown from a buggy at Woods Run, Thursday evening, and received a very severe abrasion on the forehead. His horse scared at a crowd of boys with flags, and started with such suddenness that Mr. D. was jerked out and landed headlong on the roadside. The animal was caught before running many rods.

YESTERDAY morning Mrs. A. M. Verner, at No. 27 Grantham street, Allegheny, called on Chief Hartzell, and identified a pair of gold cuff buttons found in the possession of Owen McNulty, the alleged sneak thief. She stated that on Tuesday of last week she discovered a man in the hallway of her residence. She asked him what he wanted, and he replied that he was hunting a boarding house. When told that it was not a boarding house, the intruder departed, and shortly afterwards it was ascertained that a gold shirt button, a pair of gold bracelets and the cuff buttons were missing. A description of the intruder answered to that of McNulty, who has been committed to answer on three charges of larceny. The other two are similar.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

PROF. THOMAS C. STRONG, D. D., will preach in the Third Presbyterian Church to-morrow morning and evening.

THE Catholic Orphans' Fair for this year will be held in the basement of the Cathedral toward the latter end of December.

REV. J. FULTON will be installed as pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, on Sabbath evening, November 12, at 7:30 P. M.

PROF. LELAND, of Chicago, invites all who are willing to join his chorus choir to meet to night at 7:30 in Fourth avenue Baptist Church.

AT Grace Presbyterian Church, Arthur street, Rev. Wm. H. Thomas will preach at 7:30 P. M., the second in the series of discourses to young people.

REV. S. C. FARIS will deliver his popular lecture on "The English Bible" to-morrow evening in the Central Presbyterian Church, corner of Anderson and Lecock streets, Allegheny.

REV. W. HORNBLOWER, D. D., will preach in Second Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Lowrie's) corner Penn avenue and Seventh street, to-morrow (Sabbath) at 10:30 A. M. and at 7:30 P. M.

WHY should our churches pray for "Young Men's Christian Associations?" will be the subject of Rev. F. Leroy Sennour, at the Central Presbyterian Church, Smithfield street, Sabbath, 10½ A. M.

THE Annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city will be held to-morrow evening at 7:30 o'clock in the Fourth avenue Baptist Church (Rev. D. Pearson's) and will be addressed by General James S. Beaver of Bellefonte and Rev. T. N. Boyle of this city.

THE subject of the morning sermon at the First Presbyterian Church on Sabbath, 12th inst., by the pastor will be "God's Word and the Man of God." There will be no evening service, the congregation being expected to attend the anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association at the First Baptist Church.

REV. A. P. GRAVES, of New York, and Prof. Leland, of Chicago, commence to morrow their evangelistic work in Pittsburgh. One hundred persons or more are to lead the singing. Rev. Mr. Graves will preach at 10:30 and 3:30 precisely in Fourth avenue Baptist Church, and will conduct a union service of South Side churches, at 7:30, in the Rev. Humphrey's First Presbyterian Church.

THE week commencing to-morrow is to be observed throughout the world as a week of special prayer for young men. Meetings will be held in this city as follows: To-morrow afternoon, at four o'clock a meeting will be held in the Second Baptist church, to be led by H. K. Porter, Esq. During the week meetings will be held every day, at noon, at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms, No. 3 Fifth avenue, to be led on Monday, by Hon. Felix R. Brunot, and on Tuesday, by Charles R. Arbuthnot, Esq.

THE November meeting of the Baptist Social Union of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity will be held next Tuesday evening, November 14, at 7 o'clock, in the Sandusky Street Baptist Church, Rev. B. F. Woodburn, pastor, Allegheny City. A paper bearing upon Christian work will be read by Rev. W. McKinney, of Pittsburgh, after which the same will be discussed. Several short addresses will also be made on various topics. The social feature of the meeting will be omitted as usual.

REV. A. P. GRAVES has acceded to urgent request and begins with his musical colleague, Professor Leland, a series of meetings in our city to-morrow in Dr. Pearson's Fourth Avenue Baptist church. Mr. Graves is in the prime of life, wonderfully endowed with the spirit of grace and from ten years rich and varied experience as an eminently successful evangelist has a storehouse of incidents, dramatic and pathetic, which lighten up and vivify his statements of doctrine. Professor Leland will lead the service of song with a chorus of one hundred voices. The visit of these evangelists will necessarily be brief. The morrow of this afternoon they are at Fourth Avenue church and to-morrow evening hold a union service in Rev. Humphrey's First Presbyterian church, on the South Side.

Books and Periodicals.

Improvements in the art of printing have brought good reading matter within the reach of almost every body, no matter how poor. The Lakeside Library Company of Chicago are doing good service in the cause of education by issuing in an extremely cheap form the works of all the standard writers of fiction. For instance, George Eliot's "Daniel Deronda" is issued in two double numbers, at a cost to the reader of only twenty cents each, while in ordinary form the book costs three dollars. Messrs. Gildenfenney & Co., No. 69 Fifth avenue, opposite the COMMERCIAL building, are the agents in this city for the Lakeside Library publications, and can furnish all back numbers. They also have all standard works of fiction in cloth and paper bindings, as well as all the magazines, illustrated, story and class papers. Their stock of notions, too, is complete, and sold at reasonable prices.

The Gallant Fourteenth.

The members of the gallant Fourteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guards, commanded by Colonel Sam W. Hill, will have a drill to day at Mansfield, provided the weather is suitable. The regiment will be the guests of company C, located at Mansfield, and company K, located at Oakdale. Knapp's and Hamilton's batteries will also take part in the demonstration. The regiment will leave on the 9:15 train in the morning and return at 5:32 P. M., two-thirty-five cents being the fare for the round trip. In the morning they will give a street parade, and follow it with a battalion drill. At noon they will demolish a hogshead of lager on the principle of Bull Run field, and at 2 o'clock will get up a sham fight, in which two pieces of Knapp's battery, under command of Captain J. P. Walker, will participate. The day will be a holiday in the borough.

A FARMER told us the other day that he would not be without Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup if it cost five dollars a bottle. I must be a wonderful remedy.

Boston "One Price" Clothing House, No 95 Smithfield Street.

Persons in search of winter clothing will do well to call at this establishment and inspect the large stock of fashionable goods there displayed. The stock embraces all the latest styles of the season, and in point of workmanship and stylish cut, cannot be excelled by any other house in the city. All goods are sold at uniformly low prices, and the motto of the house is *"one price only,"* hence all persons are served in a fair and equitable manner when dealing with this firm. ws

ANOTHER EXCURSION!!!

To the Centennial and Back!!!

And then to E. DeRoy's only Loan Office to buy ladies' solid gold unredeemed watches at $15, $16, $17 and $18. All watches are as represented, or no sale. Keep the number in memory—153 Smithfield street, *Gazette* building—153.

Travelers Bound for Boston

will do well to stop at the old "American House" of that city, where all the comforts of a quiet first-class hotel, and some of the luxuries of the season at table, may be enjoyed at popular prices.

Gentlemen's Garments.

The styles in gentlemen's garments this season are the most elegant that have been issued for years. Mr. B. Tiegel, the fashionable merchant tailor located at No. 55 Smithfield street, has in stock all the fashionable designs in piece goods, and is prepared to make to order a full suit or single garments at the lowest prices. ws

Wire Fenders

and Spark Guards at
JAMES R. TAYLOR & Co.'s,
35 Market street.

Ladies,

don't forget to go to the opening of handsome winter hats on Saturday, November 11th, at
122 Federal street, Allegheny.

The Political Contest

being now decided, our friends—of all parties—who have been wearied and worried by the excitement of the past few days, will find rest and invigoration in a Turkish bath, which they can get, administered to perfection, at 80 Diamond street.

Kornblum, Optician

Spectacles carefully adapted to the vision and warranted. Office in S. Davis Co.'s bookstore, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

Protection Against Fire.

Wire Fenders and Spark Guards at
JAMES R. TAYLOR & Co.'s,
35 Market street.

Wire Nursery Fenders

and Spark Guards at
JAMES R. TAYLOR & Co.'s,
35 Market street.

ANOTHER CHARLIE ROSS CASE.

Can It be Possible?

A lady loses her way while trying to find E. DeRoy's only Loan Office. Don't be misled. Beware. The only place to buy ladies' solid gold watches at $15, $16, $17 and $18. Look for 153 Smithfield street, *Gazette* building—153.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Fresh Shell Oysters

served in every style, and warranted to give satisfaction, at William Lenz's, successor to P. Schildecker, No. 22 Diamond street. TUTHS.

Ladies' Oyster Saloon.

Mr. George E. Reineman, No. 127 Wood street, has opened a ladies' saloon for fresh shell oysters. All the appointments of this saloon are first class, and ladies visiting this establishment can rely on receiving the most polite attention. ws.

Excursions.

To Ellis, Kansas, and return November 10, 1876, at 9:12 A. M. Round trip $41 70. Tickets good for 30 days. Free ride to land buyers. For tickets apply to Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago ticket agents.
ARCHER & SNOW,
Ft. Wayne division.

THEY MET AND PARTED.

A Correspondence Results in a Marriage License and a Disappointment.

[From the Leavenworth (Kansas) Times.]

During the past year a regular correspondence has been carried on between a gay youth of seventy-five summers, who lives in this city, and a fair maiden aged fifty-five, who has lived in a distant State. The subject of the said correspondence—neither party having seen the other—was at first of a formal nature, but soon the tone of each epistle changed so much from formality to friendship that before they knew it each was pouring out to the other on paper the sweetest tidings of mutual love. About three weeks ago the young gallant bled himself to the Probate Court, and did then and there procure a marriage license, for which he paid the requisite sum in cash. Thus armed with the strong power of the law he indited a final epistle to his, perhaps supposed, young maiden, who was to be "an old man's pet," insisting on her immediate appearance in this locality, in order to end all trouble by getting "spliced." She having, from the tone of former missives, arrived at the conclusion that she was on the point of catching a young and handsome protector, whom she could put on the cheek and love as she would a baby, at once replied with the request to "come West," and within a few days she could have been seen about our streets inquiring for the number of the house occupied by her supposed rich young lover. They met. The feelings experienced were perhaps mutual—to a certain extent. She, after taking a long look at the proposed groom, sank helplessly against the back of a chair and murmured, "Is this the young man I was to meet?" He rubbed his nose a moment and wanted to know if she was the young woman he had been making love to. After glaring at each other awhile she became indignant, and he considered himself duped, but being in for it, he proposed that as matters had gone so far it would be better to go on with the business and get married. She, however, wouldn't listen to his love pleadings, and demanded from him enough money to pay her expenses back to her home. He reluctantly replied, and handed her over about $30 the amount necessary. Then, to reimburse himself as nearly as possible, he called on the Judge of the Probate Court and tried to get the amount of his license fees refunded. This he failed to accomplish.

A Brief Presidency.

It was not a cheerful and confident party which assembled at the Tilden mansion on Wednesday night. The feast was like Belshazzar's. To be sure, the guests did not see the handwriting on the wall. They were continually looking for it. The magnates, great and small, had met to give their allegiance and congratulations to "the President-elect." The fire works were provided. The band was under waiting order—around the corner. The President of a night sat at the head of the hospitable board, and cried, "What ho, menial! a beaker of red wine!" But as he poured, his hand trembled. From guest to guest the panic spread. Confusion sat on every countenance when the head nincompoop burst in, with pallor on his brow and a telegram in his hand—"Hayes is ahead!" This was all his message, and he sank into one of Potter & Stymus' chairs (paid for by the statute of limitations), and huskily whispered, "Give me a drink, Hewitt," like a sick girl. The banquet broke up in most admired disorder. The fire works were hidden away in the cellar. The band, dismissed, went away grumbling. The impromptu serenade was snuffed out, and the impromptu speech was put away in tavern order. The banqueters gloomily dispersed, tossing off the "heel taps" as they left the board. The jollification was indefinitely postponed on account of sickness in the family.

It was a brief administration—briefer than Pope Joan's or Abbou Hassan's. Nevertheless it was jolly while it lasted. When Mr. Tilden mounted the steps at St. Louis, he solemnly drew together the heads of five of his confidential friends, and as solemnly said that he saw in this unexpected result the hand of the Lord. Then Bismarck Gwin, the Mephisto of this unhappy politician, told him that he was elected President, he said that he was very much obliged indeed, and he would not announce his Cabinet and policy until next day. But, in the gush of the hour, he sung a written speech to Tammany Hall, where its treasured cries were made to sneak the gaslights. "The President elect" informed the great unwashed that they had "covered themselves with lasting renown." Whereupon the crowd, thinking that this meant something complimentary and promising, yelled again and went over to Irving Hall, where a professional comedian cracked jokes by the hour. This funny fellow said: "I think you may take my word for it that Samuel J. Tilden has received the electoral votes." The unthinking cohorts cheered again. They were willing to forget that this was the same authority who had pronounced Horace Greeley (papers) that Seymour had accepted the Saratoga nomination, when he had done noth ing of the kind. They forgivingly took his word for it again, and went home to dream of fat places in public offices and to wake up betimes to learn that Hayes was elected.

Nevertheless, it was a happy reign while it endured. The *World* grew hysterically funny as it cracked its ponderous jokes about Republicans who had lost beis and Democrats who had won. It indulged in a wild rigadoon over "the grave of the Republican party," magnanimously compli mented Hayes as a defeated candidate, then, having relieved its pent-up feelings, calmly returned to its tenses of Latin verbs and calfs head *a la Anglaise*. And the *Tribune* by turns grave and sarcastic, as it hailed "Mr. Tilden, the President," and said, "We may as well turn ourselve about." All that day the telegrams came in with gloom for the Democrats. The *Evening Express* cheered the drooping spirits of the faithful with windy "extras," which had startling telegrams, but no news. The gentlemen who had cheered themselves hoarse, and had foreign missions in their mind's eye as they cheered, grew weak about the knees as the day wore on; they suddenly reflected that they had engagements in Westchester and Cattaraugus. Now and then a preposterous dispatch came to say that Ohio and Massachusetts had gone for Tilden. These were deeper ately believed in, and some romantic Democrats even circulated the tale that Illinois and Nebraska were for "New York Governor." Under the stimulus of such delusions the banqueters assembled to wait for the handwriting on the wall. They were destined to dig graves. Perhaps they thought that brag and bluster would make falsehood forever seem like truth.

It was a good administration. "Mr. Tilden, President," dispensed promises and good cheer with a liberal hand. Ten men were appointed Ministers to England, and seven more had begun to study French, as a preliminary to accepting a commission to represent the United States at the French Republican court. One-half of the grown men who were in the last Democratic torchlight procession had gone down to take a look at the Custom House, and pick out the office which had been engaged to them. John Kelly had begun to write his protest against Charles Francis Adams as Secretary of State. The President for a day enjoyed himself very much. He even forgave the *World*, and sent word to that eccentric organ that he considered it a truly great newspaper. All was happiness, forgiveness, brotherly love and jollity. For twelve hours the dream was unbroken. For twelve hours the long-famished Democracy fed bountifully on phantom pap and ghostly plunder. But the time came when the play was played out. The curtain went down on the Tilden Administration. The banners of victory were folded up and put away. The fire-works were not lighted, and the music was hushed. Probably the actors felt just as good over their one day of playing at victory as they would if the day had been longer and they had begun to quarrel over the distribution of the spoils. As it is, they have avoided inevitable heart burnings and internecine feuds. Their administration is over, and by and by Mr. Abram S. Hewitt will issue another general order and tell us what he thinks about it.—*New York Times*, 10th.

A Nevada Cave,

Some prospectors have recently discovered and are now engaged in prospecting an extensive cave in Prospect Mountain, Nevada. The mouth of the cave, says the Eureka *Sentinel*, is situated on the east hand side of the mountain, about 200 rods South of the mouth of the Prospect Mountain tunnel, and consists of a small aperture in the top of the ground. Through this aperture a man was lowered, fastened to a rope, and found himself in a large, dome-shaped chamber. In the floor of this chamber is the natural opening, a hole leading downward further into the ground, but this aperture was not at that time entered. Subsequently a man was lowered into the mountain from the surface at this side, which opened an entrance into the chamber which the man had entered, and here a windlass was put up and further explorations commenced. The man was lowered down for a distance of about 100 feet, when he rested on the floor of a large cavern, distance from the natural entrance of the cave at the surface about 100 feet. On the floor of this cavern was piled a bank of snow about eight feet in depth, and here were found the skulls and bones of coyotes and deer. Some of these bones, which are covered with mud, which has dried on them, were brought to town by Mr. Berg. There is a third aperture leading into the ground from this cavern, which will be explored by the parties who discovered and are working the cave. There is a possibility that a mine may be encountered in the explorations, as Prospect Mountain is veined and dotted with mineral deposits, and if ore is found the parties who find it will have a ready-made shaft to work their mine with.

Dinner.

A first-class dinner, consisting of the best the market affords, and served in the best style, can be procured at William Lenz's, No. 22 Diamond street. TUTHS.

Weddings and Parties

supplied with all the delicacies in confections, cakes, creams, &c., at William Lenz's, successor to P. Schildecker, No. 22 Diamond street. TUTHS.

Master of the Art.

MR. A. A. Devore, the acknowledged master of the art of cutting gentlemen's garments, has the entire management of this department at the celebrated tailoring establishment of D. S. Hoober, No. 87 Smithfield street, which is a sufficient guarantee that the garments made by this firm will give satisfaction. Customers will find the counters at this house ladened with a fine line of fashionable piece goods to select from. Their prices are very moderate. ws

STATE NEWS.

Tyson, of Mifflintown, has captured his fourth bear.

A young lady of Pittston will soon apply for admission to the bar.

Twenty tons of coal are stolen daily from the trains at Phœnixville.

Harman Pyle, of West Chester, killed five wild ducks at one shot, on the Brandywine.

A large number of repeaters and fraudulent voters were arrested in Philadelphia Tuesday.

B. B. Albert shot in one day, with a rifle near Palmyra, nine rabbits, two pheasants and one fox.

The Bird Coleman Furnace, at Lebanon, produced 181 tons of Nos. 1 and 2 iron in one week, recently.

The chimes in St. Mark's church, Mauch Chunk, cost $3,508, and were presented by Asa Packer and others.

Mr. Miller was killed near Greensburg on Monday by a passing train on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

John Cratz, of Bedminster, Bucks county a man of property, hung himself recently in the barn of a neighbor.

Six thousand dollars' worth of bonds were recently stolen from Dr. Temple, of Marshaiton, Chester county.

Mrs. Mooney was struck by a train of cars on the Easton and Amboy Railroad, near Easton, and instantly killed.

A woman in Franklin, Venango county, gave her husband a severe caning for pauling with the Democrats. Served him right.

Joseph Hanna was found dead on the railroad track, in East Caln, Chester county. Supposed to have fallen from a train.

Ziba Darlington, the oldest citizen of West Chester, died suddenly Tuesday aged eighty-eight years. He was a veteran of 1812.

William Cox, of Williston township Chester county, left home June 24, to visit friends in Montgomery county, and cannot be found.

Mr. Bott, the frisky Baptist preacher in Philadelphia, has been dismissed by the church conference having his case under examination.

David Eills, the little son of Matthew Eills, who was recently burned by the explosion of a coal oil lamp in Mahanoy City died of his injuries.

The Scranton *Republican* says black fever (whatever that may be) has broken out in the Polish quarter of that city and several deaths have occurred.

George Gillespie, of Wayne county, recently killed a catamount in his neighborhood, three feet four inches in length and weighing sixty pounds.

On Monday evening last a small child of Mr. Bartolette, of Pughtown, Chester county, wandered from home, lost its way and died from exposure.

John Harter, of Washington borough, cast his sixty first consecutive vote on Tuesday, and James Monteroni, the old typo followed close on his heels.

Dr. Bertolet, son of the founder of Oley Academy, Berks county, has presented that institution with a collection of all the woods grown in that county.

Alexander MacPherson, aged forty-seven years, residing in West Manayunk, while walking on the Reading Railroad, fell off the bridge at Clegg's lane and was killed.

A Scranton miner went down a well to recover a bucket, and did not return. He was found senseless by a man who went down, and was restored with much difficulty.

At a Republican torchlight procession at Wrightsville on Saturday a young man named Cully fell from a wagon and the wheel passing over his head killed him instantly.

P. M. Valentine, colored, aged fifteen, shot and instantly killed Samuel Weeks colored, aged seventeen, in Philadelphia on Tuesday. Valentine has not been arrested.

Patrick Higgins, of Pottstown, who has been in the employ of the Reading Railroad Company during the past thirty years, died on Saturday in that place, aged sixty-five years.

A visitor at Philadelphia being asked whether he preferred pictures to statuary, said he preferred the latter, as "you kin go round and see the statoos, but you can't see only one side of the picter."

Barsler Boyer bought at sheriff's sale, for $160, the Black Bear Hotel, the saw mill and about 420 acres of mountain land, the property of W. A. Shiffert, of Cold Spring township, Lebanon county.

Peter Yeager, aged about fifty years, was found dead on the railroad track, near Odenweldertown, Northampton county. He had fallen down a bank to the track, and was run over by a train.

The dwelling house of Mr. Franklin Raney, of Indiana county, was burned to the ground on the night of the third inst., together with all its contents—the family being barely able to save their personal wearing effects.

One day recently ten men went out hunting in Lancaster county near the Lebanon line, and in less than twelve hours killed one hundred and nine rabbits. Their dogs got so interested in the sport that they would not go home and had to be left.

At Jonestown, Lebanon county, the wife and daughter of Samuel G. Miller, residing near that town, who died of typhoid fever, were buried in one grave and by the side of a son who had been buried but a week previously, who died of the same disease.

Some parties allege they have found coal in Little Cove Mountain, Perry county. There are some indications of coal in a few places in that county, but it is not likely ever to be found in paying quantities unless it should be under the river bed.—*Lewistown Gazette.*

A two year-old bear was killed at Salmon Creek, in Forest county, last week, by James